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ALL AT WORK IN CAPITAL OF RUMANIA

Prime Minister's Paper Declares Employment Problem Solved

ROADS AND HOUSES AFFORD MANY JOBS

Preference Given to Idle in City in Construction of Rural Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—There is at least one city in the world, a city with nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants and capital of a nation, where there is not a single unemployed person.

Bucharest is this city, if the Rumanian Prime Minister's own daily paper can be taken as an authority. When Prof. Nicholas Iorga took office in April and promised to relieve the ever-increasing number of unemployed, few took him seriously. Today, however, the capital has been cleared of the thousands of jobless who daily thronged the city hall and swelled the bread line fed from the King's own kitchen.

It was road and house construction that principally absorbed the idle, the official press states. An appeal was made to the Swedish company now constructing several hundred miles of permanent roads, to give preference to the unemployed over the many farmers who would naturally leave their less remunerative work for a chance to earn ready cash. The idle of Bucharest were, therefore, rounded up and sent out on the roads where jobs awaited them.

Then the city and the Government united in encouraging a building program which led to the construction of 300 houses. This gave employment to all the rest.

The International Telephone & Telegraph Company is using an important number of the former idle in laying underground cable for its new big center and at present has many of the old cobblestone streets torn up.

Unemployment had become a threatening problem and danger during the early part of the year, resulting in strikes in industrial centers in favor of those who had been laid off. Adjustments and concessions have for the most part led to tranquillity, aided by increased activity on the farms and in the forests. The preparation of the winter's supply of wood has also put many unemployed back at work.

The same official press announces that its system will be employed throughout the country, extending to more important industrial centers, transferring labor to points of demand until the problem is completely solved. However, the opposition press remains skeptical.

Unemployed in England Get Chance to Be Waiters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The Employment Exchange here is offering 13 weeks' tuition as waiters at the London County Council's Westminster Technical Institute to all unemployed young men who care to avail themselves of it. They are provided with everything necessary to their welfare, as well as 5s. a week pocket money.

One group of men who have undergone this course of training have been found jobs at Dorchester House, the latest of London's luxury hotels. A Sheffield man, after a few months' experience, has secured the position of head waiter at a London restaurant.

Portugal Quells Rebellion Against Carmona Régime

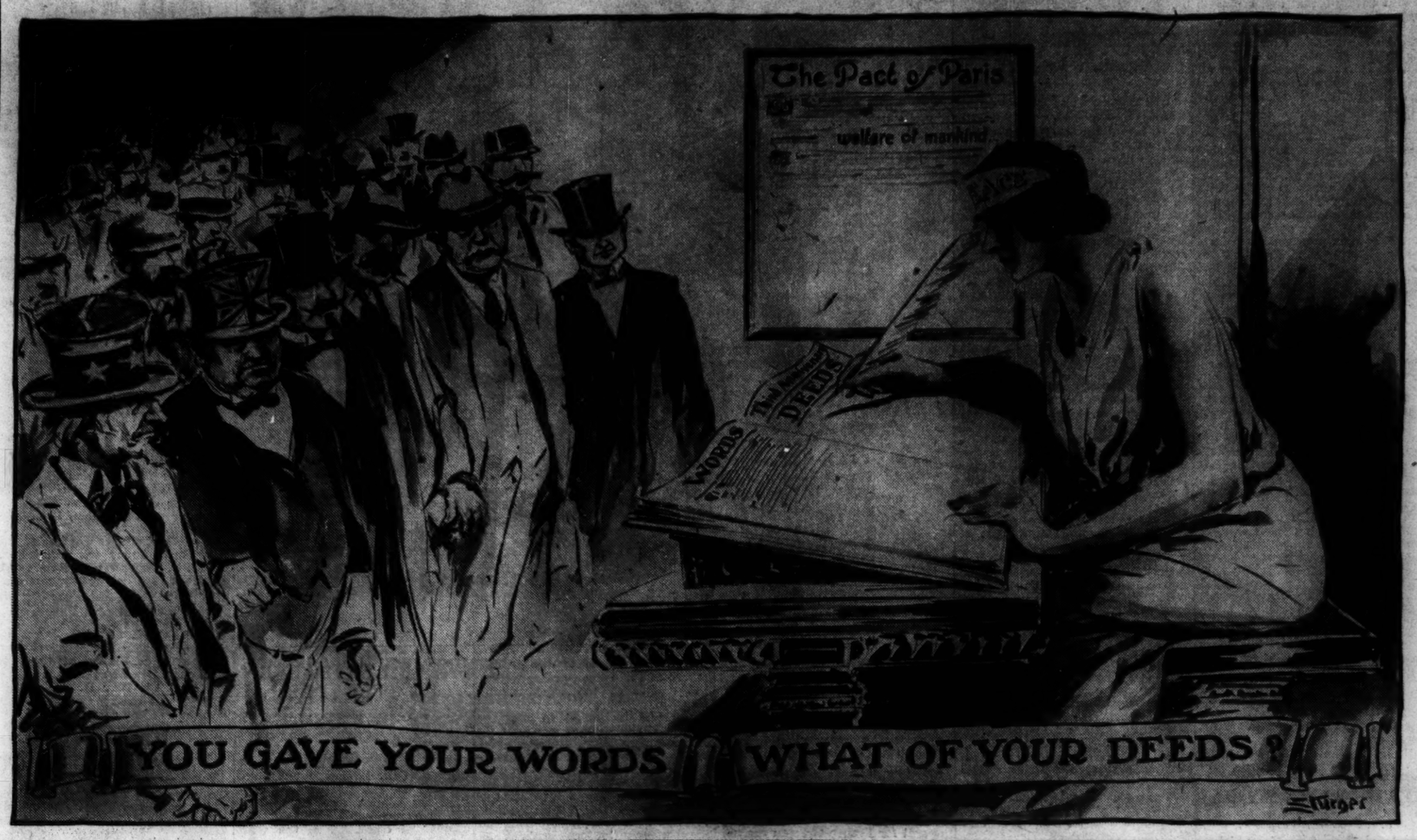
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 27—Once again adversaries of President Carmona's dictatorship have staged a rebellion and once again they have failed completely.

The inhabitants of Lisbon were awakened early yesterday by the sound of shell fire, followed by rifle shots and bombs. According to one account, it was the Third Regiment of Artillery which revolted. According to another, civilians and soldiers attacked the barracks where two regiments forming part of the Lisbon garrison were quartered, and occupied it. Later, they were attacked in turn by loyal troops, and despite the excellent strategic situation of the barracks which dominate the city, the rebels were overpowered late in the day.

Since President Carmona ousted Marshal Gomez da Costa from the dictatorship, in July, 1926 there have been frequent attempts to overthrow him. His most implacable enemy is the Republican League, with headquarters in Paris, organized by Dr. Alfonso da Costa and Dr. Bernadino Machado, former President of Portugal. But except for a sanguinary struggle in 1927 when rebels began by gaining possession of Oporto and later obtained control of the capital itself, and the Madiero outbreak in May this year, outbreaks generally have been easily suppressed.

The latest outbreak was followed by numerous arrests. About 300 casualties were reported and 35 were killed.



Paris Pact Lauded By British Secretary

By the MARQUIS OF READING

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain's New National Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

London

I AM glad to make my first day at the Foreign Office the occasion of a message to The Christian Science Monitor in commemoration of the signature of the Kellogg Pact.

In common, I think I may safely say, with all my countrymen, I regard that event as one of the great milestones passed by the world upon its journey toward a better civilization.

Warning Given Both Parties On Indian Problem

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 27—For England or India to wreck the forthcoming Round Table conference because of rigid insistence on safeguards on the one hand and absence of reservations on the other would be a tragedy caused by groundless fears, the Institute of Politics was told at its closing session today.

The experience of Canada was cited by Prof. Frank H. Underhill of the University of Toronto as proof that India need not fear British reservations will prevent effective self-government and that Great Britain need not fear responsibility in India will result in anarchy.

This plea for a broader attitude toward the mutual problem was the answer of an impartial British subject to protagonists of conflicting viewpoints when several Hindus and Moslems declared that India could not accept any form of reservations in its projected self-government, and two Englishmen maintained that British failure to insist on reservations and guarantees would mean disaster in India.

Points to Example of Canada

The last day of the Institute also included discussions on the future of social services in which provision of a minimum food ration by the state was predicted, and on the future of the British Commonwealth at which its continuance until gradual absorption into the League of Nations was achieved was predicted. France was termed a potential element of stability in recovery from the economic depression at the final lecture last night.

In regard to the danger to dominion self-government from safeguards and reservations such as those Great Britain is now demanding from India as conditions of self-government, Professor Underhill referred to far more complete reservations placed over Canada when it

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ADVANCE NOTED ON ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE PACT

Third Year Finds Menace of War Lessening With New Instrument

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 27—Of all the international ceremonies it has been my duty to record, that which occurred three years ago in the Salle de L'Horloge at Quai d'Orsay was, in its very simplicity, the most impressive. As another anniversary of the signing of the Briand-Kellogg Pact comes round, memory of that unique assembly of statesmen solemnly renouncing an instrument of policy that has been employed in the last resort ever since men were men, but is now broken forever if pledges have any meaning, vividly returns. It is not even now realized what an epochal event took place in Paris Aug. 27, 1928.

Skeptics will say that the pact may be violated. It may. Perhaps no promise can be accepted as proof against all emergencies. But the peace pact will remain and war, if war should come, would be condemned by universal conscience as a crime against humanity. Before the Kellogg Pact, war was not a crime. It was a legal and permissible weapon. Now it is branded in the face of the world, and whoever has to resort to it will cut himself off from the community of civilized nations.

To pretend that a moral gesture of this importance will have no practical consequence and that diplomatists will continue to behave as

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Tokyo Prepares Brilliant Scene For Lindberghs

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (AP)—The first ceremonies incidental to the presence of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh here will be held tomorrow. Colonel Lindbergh and Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, United States Ambassador, will call on Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, the Premier, and various members of the Cabinet.

They will also pay their respects to Mayor Nagata and the Imperial Aviation Association. From the latter the Colonel is to receive a medal at a special luncheon. The official welcoming banquet under the auspices of the Ministers of Communications, War and Navy will be held in the evening.

The people of Tokyo joined in an enthusiastic welcome yesterday to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, who completed their flight from New York to Japan Tuesday, and arrived in Tokyo Wednesday by rail.

The reception was one of the greatest ever seen in the ancient capital, and police struggled to hold the crowds in check.

Yesterday, the Lindberghs' second day in Japan, was spent quietly. Accompanied by Mr. Forbes, they made a sight-seeing trip, after which Colonel Lindbergh went to Kasumigaura naval base, where he landed yesterday, to inspect his plane. He explained that faulty spark plugs, which became fouled with oil, were responsible for the motor trouble in the Kurile Islands.

In an interview today, Colonel Lindbergh said plans were indefinite as to where he and Mrs. Lindbergh would go after flying to China.

World Economic Parley Urged; Unity Seen Forced by Business

Coöperation Is Predicted With Commerce as Big Influence

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, Aug. 27—National governments are going to be forced into international organization for the furtherance of world-wide economic planning, and business and labor groups will provide the force, according to Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund, Columbia University, New York, who spoke today before the Industrial Relations Congress.

"Governments will be forced into accepting policies which tend unconciously to develop international economic unity," Professor Chamberlain said. "Governments, especially modern democratic governments, must respond to the wishes of their people, and it is the business and labor groups—better organized than ever before—which form the motive force for improvement in world, as in national economic organization."

Business men and technical experts rather than ordinary diplomats

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Buell Says Conference Should Come Before Arms Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—President Hoover was urged today by Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, to convene an international economic conference to consider such vital questions as reparations, debts, tariffs, and disarmament.

Until such an economic deliberation has been held, Mr. Buell informed the President, the disarmament conference called for February, 1932, should be postponed.

The necessity for promptness is stressed by Mr. Buell, who declares that whether or not an economic conference will be called in time depends upon the United States.

The full text of Mr. Buell's statement regarding the proposed economic conference was as follows:

From the Wiggin report it is evident that Germany will be unable to resume reparation payments at the end of the moratorium next July; second, the drastic readjustments in the pres-

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SUPER-HIGHWAY CALLED KEY TO TRAFFIC LOCK

Investigations Under Way in Chicago Area to Check Vehicles

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—A six-cylinder traffic survey recently got under way in Chicago and vicinity. The object of the study, shared by the States of Illinois and Indiana, the City Council of Chicago, the Chicago traffic engineering division, Cook County, Illinois, and Lake County, Indiana, is to determine definitely what new types of highway facilities are necessary to handle effectively the traffic of the Chicago metropolitan district.

Dr. Miller McClintock of the Albert Russell Erskine Traffic Bureau, of Harvard University, is supervising the local phases of the survey as consultant to the street traffic committee of the City Council of Chicago.

"When the survey is in full swing," Dr. McClintock said, "traffic conditions at some 2000 different points will be observed. Never before has such an extensive investigation been attempted, although Ohio once made a study in which 1100 points were checked."

As to the development of superhighways, the sponsors are working with the thought that the time has passed when any community is justified in putting public money in improvements without being certain that they will pay for themselves. They believe, however, that the installation of a comprehensive system of superhighways should provide safer and speedier transportation.

ARGENTINE BUDGET BALANCE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 26 (By U. P.)—The Fourth National Economic Conference discussed ways and means of balancing the national budget at its second session yesterday.

HOUSE PASSES BAN ON COTTON IN LOUISIANA

Governor May Halt Operation If Other States Fail to Do Likewise

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 27 (AP)—The Louisiana House of Representatives today passed, by a vote of 77 to 0, the bill of Gov. Huey P. Long against raising cotton in Louisiana next year, and sent it to the Senate.

The committee reported favorably on the bill yesterday after inserting a section to authorize the Governor to suspend its operation if states raising 75 per cent of the cotton crop fail to pass a similar act against the growth of cotton in 1932.

The two houses had before them also other cotton legislation. A plan of Senator Harrison Jordan would memorialize Congress to prohibit the United States Bureau of Statistics from making estimates on ginnings or the expected crop during the last six months of the year. It would ask instead that a correct statistical report on the cotton grown and ginned and the carry-over of Jan 15, be prepared each year.

Senator Jordan blamed the crop estimates furnished by the Government as contributing to the "cotton disaster."

The Senate planned today to act on a joint resolution to exempt from taxation cotton lands not planted in the crop next year.

The House was ready to receive Senate resolutions asking Congress to grant a moratorium on farmers' debts to the Federal Farm Loan Bank.

Cotton Prices Alarm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Torreon dispatches say cotton growers in the Laguna district, Mexico's principal cotton belt, are viewing with alarm reports of low cotton prices in the United States due to heavy crop estimates.

DO-X RECEIVES NOISY GREETING IN NEW YORK

Giant Flying Boat Arrives After Long Journey From Switzerland

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The DO-X landed here at 11:35 a. m. (E. S. T.) today.

A silver-gray wing etched sharply against a slightly hazy sky above the Narrows, and heralded by the deep drone of motors that hurtled it steadily through the air toward the upper bay—that was New York's first glimpse of the world's largest flying boat.

Within a decade or two, the arrival of a flying boat bringing passengers from across the ocean may be a commonplace in New York harbor. Today the event was greeted as foreshadowing the opening of a new epoch in air transportation.

Completing its long, leisurely flight from the deep green waters of Lake Constance, to New York, during which it has visited four continents, the luxurious air yacht, on the last leg of its trip, from Norfolk, Va., carried 60 persons—the largest number of passengers ever taken aloft by such a craft in this country.

Shrill shrieks of harbor craft mingled with the increasing roar of the motors as the water-bound ships, which seemed to creep laboriously about the bay, acclaimed the accomplishment of their colleague of the air. The DO-X, its graceful lines standing out clearly against the sky as it sped up the bay, surrounded by an airplane escort, paid tribute to none until it approached the Statue of Liberty. Then the mechanical wonder of the Twentieth Century paid homage to a political

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Police Inquiry Into Third Degree Starts in Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—President Hoover authorized today a vigorous investigation by the Department of Justice of alleged use of "third degree" methods by the capital police force.

The President's forceful action is the first federal response to serious charges voiced recently by the Wickersham Committee in one of its reports in which widespread use of violence by American police was exposed.

The President's letter to Mr. Thomas D. Thatcher, acting attorney general, says in part:

"I am glad to approve, in the special circumstance of the Federal Government's relation to the District of Columbia, that the Department of Justice should accede to the request of the district commissioners for aid in investigation of recent charges against certain members of the Washington police.

"However, we must not overlook the fact that Washington has an able and devoted police force. There is too much tendency on the part of some people to forget the devoted work of the police, to forget the safety of society and the victims of criminals out of sympathy with criminals themselves."

Mr. Thatcher, upon receipt of the President's approval, announced his department would make a broad and thoroughgoing investigation of the capital police department.

Austrian Walks Over The English Channel

By the Associated Press

Dover, Eng., Aug. 27

HERR KARL NAUMESTNIK, an Austrian, walked across the English Channel from Cape Gris Nez, France, today on a pair of water skis.

Convoyed by a fishing boat, he shuffled across one of the most treacherous bits of water in the world, coming ashore at Shakespeare Beach here at 4:30 p. m.

Job Assurance Given as Goal For Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 27—Self-reliance on the part of American industry, as opposed to the policy of shifting responsibility for providing employment or subsistence on to government, was advocated by industrialists today at the Silver Bay Conference on Industrial Relations.

Through a stabilization program developed during the last 15 years by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, that line has weathered current conditions without closing a shop or discharging a man for lack of work, Mr. M. W. W. Bates, personnel director, said in his address.

"If every industry would adopt some such plan the unemployment problem would be well on the way to solution," Mr. Bates said. "Our experience proves that long term planning makes this possible."

Insurance Plans Discussed

Vigorous opposition to governmental unemployment insurance as opposed to insurance plans operated by individual firms, was voiced by Mr. Marion L. Folsom, assistant treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company. Mr. Folsom cited an experiment under way among 16 companies in Rochester, as evidence that private industry can develop its own insurance systems.

A point in favor of this policy was given by Mr. Folsom as the incen-

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'Lost City' Found On Texas Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas—The interest of all Texas has been focused during the past few weeks on the remnants of a "lost city" on desolate Padre Island, about 27 miles north of the southern tip.

Back of the sand hills on the island at that point the wind has blown sand away from what was apparently once a considerable settlement.

Mr. Charles Hardin of Brownsville, who discovered the settlement, brought back here a number of relics which he found there. Among these were the brass handles of some old United States swords, some army uniform buttons, Belgian coins dated 1850, pieces of dishes, a woman's riding spur and other objects.

Since then historians of the lower Rio Grande Valley and other parts of Texas have been trying to definitely place the settlement although there are many conflicting theories.

The remains indicate that as many as 100 persons lived at the site.

Recently an expedition headed by Gen. Samuel D. Rockenback spent three days excavating and discovered an old blacksmith shop.

LABOR FORMS OPPOSITION IN BRITAIN

MacDonald's 'Government of Individuals' Rejected at Joint Meeting

FREE TRADE ISSUE DIVIDES WORKERS

Premier Gains Strength in Public Opinion Through Courageous Action

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 27—The joint meeting here of the general council of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party's national executive committee has resulted in a unanimous decision for both the industrial and political sides of the entire British organized workers movement to go into the Opposition.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his new position as Prime Minister of the National Government thus has practically the whole of his former colleagues against him. The only outstanding exceptions are Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary.

Mr. MacDonald is, nevertheless, in no way dismayed. He is fully prepared to face the possibility of political extinction a few months hence when the task of restoring British credit, to which he has set his hand in coöperation with the now united Conservative and Liberal parties, has been accomplished.

Sympathy for MacDonald

Nevertheless, there is such a pronounced uprising in public opinion in his favor for his courageous action that the outcome, so far as concerns his ultimate position in his own party, has ceased to be the foregone conclusion it at first appeared.

This was abundantly manifest at the joint trade union-parliamentary labor gathering here last night when so strong an undercurrent of sympathy for Mr. MacDonald prevailed that Mr. Arthur Henderson, who presided, had little difficulty in suppressing all personal attacks upon those members of the late Cabinet who have joined the National Government, which Mr. MacDonald insists is not a coalition of parties but a "government of individuals."

The position of dissentient former Cabinet Ministers, including Mr. Henderson, is difficult, since, as was admitted by Dr. Christopher Addison, former Minister of Agriculture, at Swindon, last night, they would have been prepared to accept cuts in government expenditure to the extent of no less than £56,000,000 if this would have been sufficient to have met the situation. This did not include the reduction of 10 per cent in unemployment relief over which the break ultimately occurred.

Try to Blame Bankers

So narrow was the margin of difference, however, that the endeavor is being made to shift blame to bankers by representing the Labor Party's breakaway as a protest against what is described as the attempted dictation from foreign, especially United States, financial interests as to how the budget should be balanced. The fact that anything of the kind occurred, however, has been too confidently denied by Mr. MacDonald to carry much weight.

There remains only the explanation of the trade union leaders who have all along stood for keeping up relief rates. The position of Mr. Henderson and other Labor moderates is that the unity of organized workers could not have been preserved by the course Mr. MacDonald has chosen.

Memories of the 1926 general strike, however, which was the last occasion when the crack of the trade union whip prevailed politically, are recognized as still too fresh in the public thought for this situation to be favorably regarded as one from which to approach the general electorate.

Possibility of Break

The warmth of welcome given to the dissentients by the Labor extremists is another embarrassment to the moderates. Although at the moment, therefore, the Labor Opposition is united, it by no means follows that this will continue to be the case for long. It is recognized that the Opposition must present an alternative program adequate to meet the situation and this has opened yet another difficulty.

Among the schemes suggested is one which would include both a graduated tax upon incomes and wages and the imposition of a revenue tariff. Here, however, the fact comes in that Labor is still divided upon the free trade issue. In these circumstances the Opposition attitude has become one of hesitation.

Other recent developments are less important. Lord Crewe, distinguished Liberal, has been added to the Government in the post of War Minister. Mr. David Lloyd George is to be offered a position in the Cabinet if and when he feels able to accept it. Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the Independent Labor group, has declared upon the side of the Labor Opposition.

French Opinion Lauds Coöperation in Britain As Courageous Policy

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 27—Great Britain has set an example of political sagacity in difficult circumstance which was expected of it in France. The union of party leaders reminds the French of their own national union six years ago under the ban-

ner of M. Raymond Poincaré, but it is recognized that in a country where a party system prevails such coöperation required more political courage than in a country where the group system, which readily permits, indeed calls for combinations, is established.

Whether Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in joining hands with Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel has, as is suggested here, wrecked his political career, since he has placed himself in opposition to the trade unions, is doubtless extremely debatable. If it is true then many will say he deserves greater praise for his self-sacrifice.

Chose Duty to Nation

His position was represented here as dramatic. There was conflict between his sense of loyalty to party organizations and his duty to the nation. His simple resignation would have been not only a confession of failure, but would have resembled a flight from responsibilities.

Thus L'Echo de Paris declares he did not hesitate to subordinate his doctrines to his country, and adopt a program of Draconian economies. He and the ministers who remain with him cease from a party viewpoint to be orthodox.

Le Journal likewise emphasizes the division of the Labor Party and rather less pleasantly says the Labor leaders who remain in the government are sheltering themselves in a storm behind bourgeois parties. Le Matin admits that Mr. MacDonald has limitations, but says he has shown a primordial quality of honesty in following his conscience rather than the trade unions.

Le Temps considers the second experience of the Labor Government has proved to be a failure, and a third experience is not likely to be tried in a long time to come. There is general esteem for the Conservative and Liberal leaders who have shown they can set aside personal considerations which might have compelled them to refuse to share the responsibility for unpopular measures.

Example of Fair Play

L'Intransigeant remarks that British fair play is again seen, besides a profound political sense. In the present situation it is wise for the Government chief to have his usual opponents by his side.

That the specific task will be accomplished and that quickly is not doubted. Difficult though the circumstances are no one has any serious misgivings as to the solidity of British finances.

While politics prevented the Government from taking proper measures there was apprehension. Now that politics is suspended and British statesmen, press and people are concentrating their united energies on reëstablishment of confidence, that confidence is already returning abroad. Well begun is half done, and the French make clear in every possible way their good wishes for speedy success of the enterprise.

French Press Hopeful Of Britain's Recovery

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 27—The tone of the French press in comments on the British governmental and economic crisis is extremely sympathetic. There is no desire to compare individually the French situation with the British situation, for it is realized that the interdependence of all countries is not a theory but a fact, and that France cannot escape the repercussions of European troubles.

There is sincere hope that the acute problems will receive early solution, and there is unquestionable desire on the part of France to help in every possible way.

With the composition of the British Government France has nothing to do, yet, despite its discretion, it is obvious that a large section of French opinion prefers other than a Labor Government. The Left is, naturally, more in accord with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but even the Radicals have felt that British Labor has not always taken into account French difficulties. As for the Center and Right, they endeavor to point the moral that Socialism can only worsen economic conditions.

The connection between British and German troubles is emphasized, and France is confirmed in its view that it was better not to place its money freely in Germany. The British system was shaken when the German system was shaken, and although the German position has been provisionally reëstablished, general confidence is far from being restored.

French and British interests and policies have lately appeared to be somewhat opposed in many domains, but warm wishes for speedy financial and political recovery in England are none the less wholehearted; indeed there is a new sense of Franco-British solidarity.

'Only Thing to Do'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 26—The Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Jellicoe, visiting Canada as grand president of the British Empire Service League, which meets in conference this week, summed up the British political crisis in a sailor's brief phrase, "It was the only thing to do."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.
Maine: Probable local showers tonight and Friday; warmer in the interior Friday.
New Hampshire and Vermont: Probable showers tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer Friday.
Rhode Island: Showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.
Connecticut: Cloudy with showers tonight and probably Friday; not much change in temperature.
Atlantic coast north of Sandy Hook: Moderate southerly winds and mostly overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug.27	Max. Aug.26		8 a.m. Aug.27	Max. Aug.26
Atlantic City	74	78	Nantucket	64	74
Bismarck	56	90	New Orleans	72	84
Boston	65	76	New York	70	80
Buffalo	64	74	Norfolk, Va.	72	86
Calgary	46	..	North Platte	64	90
Charleston	80	86	Philadelphia	70	82
Chicago	62	72	Phoenix,Ariz.	80	108
Cincinnati	62	78	Pittsburgh	64	74
Denver	58	88	Portland, Me.	60	74
Eastport, Me.	58	70	Raleigh	70	86
Hatteras	78	82	St. Louis	68	84
Helena,Mont.	50	68	St. Paul	62	80
Huron, S. D.	66	90	Salt Lake City	56	84
Jacksonville	76	86	San Francisco	52	80
Kansas City	76	86	Santa Fe,N.M.	60	88
Key West	84	90	Seattle	56	70
Los Angeles	72	94	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	68	84	Washington	66	82
Miami, Fla.	84	90	Wichita,Kan.	78	90
Montreal	62	70	Williston,N.D.	66	90

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:54 p. m., Friday 12:21 p. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

HARVEY NAMED BY NEW PARTY FOR PRESIDENT

Nominee Agrees to Cut Salary a Third—Would Abolish Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTE NE, Ark., Aug. 27—Col. W. H. (Coin) Harvey, sponsor of the third party convention meeting here for two days, was drafted over his own protest in the closing session of the convention as the new Liberty Party's candidate for President in the 1932 elections, upon a platform dictated by himself and embodying his novel ideas of a civilization without interest upon money.

Mr. Andrew Nordskog, publicist of Los Angeles, was nominated for vice-president over Mr. Homer Earl of Lincoln, Neb., the convention chairman.

A platform wholly in harmony with Colonel Harvey's ideas as set forth in The Book, which was the basis for the convention, was adopted by acclamation without change as reported by the platform committee, headed by Mr. M. V. Hartranft of Los Angeles.

The nomination of Colonel Harvey came after the financial writer, who first attained prominence in the Bryan free silver campaign of 1896, had pleaded with the delegates to name some other man, and reserve for him only a place as counsellor to the President in the event of election.

The nominations closed the actual business of the convention. The National Committee, with Mr. A. M. White of New Orleans as its chairman, planned to meet in Rogers today to begin raising a fund and planning the campaign. Among the planks of the platform are:

Repeal all present financial laws and stop charging interest on money. Abolish privately owned banks and set up government-owned banks. A moratorium on all bonded debts, mortgages and interest-bearing debts for a period of five years "to give time to enable the people to determine what disposition should be made of those debts; except recommend that debts due to poor people who need that money for their maintenance, be taken care of."

Free coinage of silver as coördinate money with paper money issued by the Government and demonetization of gold.

Federal, state, and municipal ownership of all public utilities. No provision is clearly stated for the manner of taking them over, but the platform declares they would be "free from bonded indebtedness."

Abolition of taxes, through payment of all government costs out of the profits of government operated utilities and industries.

Regulation of the amount of money "to meet the demand and to keep moving automatically the amount necessary for the functioning of a system of operation and the universal prosperity."

Immediate issuance by the Government of enough money to put all idle labor to work on public improvements.

The money subject is declared the paramount issue, and the platform proposes leaving all other matters to a later date to be determined by the people by referendum votes.

The party pledged its candidate for President to accept only one-third of the present salary.

MOTORCARS INCREASE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Substantial increases in Massachusetts motor vehicle registrations for the first eight months of the present state fiscal year are reported. Registrations for the eight months ending July 31, 1931, totaled 906,669, of which 801,607 were of passenger type and 105,062 were commercial cars. Comparing these figures with a similar period last year, there were 799,468 passenger and 103,937 commercial cars, making a total of 903,405 registered.

Total fees for this period show a decrease of $47,284. This is undoubtedly due to decreases in number of licenses renewed, number of examinations given, and number of trailers and motorcycles registered.

LIGHT BILL DIVIDEND GIVEN TO CUSTOMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Hartford Electric Light Company has announced a customer dividend of 10 per cent of the October bills. Approximately $65,000 will be deducted from the bills, while employees will benefit by about $14,000 or 10 per cent of their weekly pay rate, and stockholders will benefit by about $19,000.

Extra maintenance and construction done this year to avoid laying off employees may mean a larger customer dividend next year.

BOSTON FIRM WINS BRIDGE CONTRACT

A contract for building a substructure of a bridge over the Connecticut River in the town of Gill, Mass., today was awarded to Simpson Bros. of Boston by the State Department of Public Works. The Boston contractor's bid of $102,253 was the lowest of 13 submitted. This is a Federal Aid construction project.

A contract calling for the reconstruction of a piece of state road in Brockton was awarded to the Powers Brothers, of that city, whose bid, the lowest of 14, was $36,041.08.

GEORGIA NOMINATES PARKER

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 26 (AP)—Mr. Homer C. Parker, former adjutant general of Georgia, was nominated yesterday in the first district Democratic primary to succeed the late Congressman, Mr. Charles G. Edwards. Nomination is equivalent to election.

CHICOPEE'S TAX UP $5.60

CHICOPEE, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—A tax rate of $39.50, which is an increase of $5.60 over last year, was announced today. This rate is the highest in the city's history, and is chiefly due, the assessors announced, to the heavy increase in welfare expenditures.

HOOVER IS URGED TO CALL WORLD RELIEF MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

ent international structure are necessary if Europe and America are to be saved from further collapse. This report is an urgent appeal for Franco-German reconciliation; it is an urgent appeal for an international conference upon reparation, debts, and tariffs.

Whether or not an economic conference will be called in time depends largely upon the United States. In proposing his moratorium last June, President Hoover recognized that we hold the key to the situation. The one weakness of his proposal was that it did not come soon enough. As the Wiggin committee boldly states, "No time is to be lost" in finding new remedies.

It is inconceivable that President Hoover will allow any consideration as to the 1932 elections to interfere with a course of action upon which the fate of the whole world may depend. His only opponents in the next elections will be the Democrats, and in view of their history they cannot afford to attack a policy of international coöperation. If the President remains silent until next December there is grave danger that the initiative in the debt question will pass into the hands of extremists in Congress, making international action impossible. But if he takes a strong lead now, he is almost certain to command the support of the country and of a majority in both houses.

There is little prospect that the disarmament conference, called for February, 1932, will succeed so long as the burning economic and political issues of the world remain unsolved. If that conference convenes and ends only in failure, it is obvious that the international situation will be worse than before. The course of wisdom, consequently, is to postpone the disarmament gathering until an international conference has acted upon the reparation, debt and tariff questions.

Immediately following such action, the disarmament conference should meet, thus linking up economic and military disarmament. This country cannot dodge any longer the vital political and economic problems confronting international relations. If the United States desires to protect its material interests as well as to promote world peace it will act without delay in convening an international economic conference.

Army Publishes A. E. F. History

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—A comprehensive official digest of the principal events in the histories of the 43 American divisions that served in France during the World War has just been published by the War Department.

The publication, known as the "Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War—A. E. F. Divisions," was compiled in the historical section of the Army War College from original sources in the War Department archives. It makes available for the first time an accurate day by day record of the front lines and combat sectors of the expeditionary forces.

The text is limited to a statement of facts without comment. It covers organization, transportation to France, movement to training areas and combat sectors, battle participations and post armistice activities, including the return to the United States and demobilization. The new book is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office.

DEPRESSION LAID TO ARMAMENT COSTS

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Winter Russell, New York, secretary of the League of Nations Association, yesterday told members of the New Hampshire League of Nations Association, meeting here, that "the staggering burden of expenditures for national armaments is a principal factor in the present world-wide depression.

"We can never hope to emerge from our present condition of near bankruptcy so long as we continue to devote the major part of our resources to preparations for an imaginary war against an imaginary foe," she said.

EVENTS TONIGHT

United National Association of Post Office Clerks: Closing day, Hotel Statler.
Annual Boston Park Department Circus, Boston Common, 8:15; (in case of rain, performance will be postponed to Friday).
Field and Forest Club: Dance, Winthrop Yacht Club, 8:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The Private Secretary," German film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.
Marblehead: Last in lecture series on "Affairs of Today at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. Andrew J. George, Hotel Rockmere, 11.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays except Monday from 10 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.
Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.
Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Photographs, etchings and lithographs by members. Through Sept. 5.
Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.
Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings and lithographs on musical subjects by Brant Reynard. Through Aug. 31.
Scherves Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.
For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

TO EXTEND LYMAN MILLS

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—The Pacific Mills announced here today that it is to add printing to the present bleached and dyed output of cotton goods at their Lyman division in Lyman, S. C. The company's sheets and pillow cases are manufactured in the Lyman plant.

FORCED ENTRANCE INTO WORLD UNION IT IS PREDICTED

(Continued from Page 1)

will lead in the development of international law and treaties in the future, the speaker said, citing that highly trained experts already have supplanted diplomats in the work preliminary to such international negotiations, as well as in drafting many of the ultimate regulations.

"This is a normal development," the speaker said, "in view of the consideration that these conferences are laying down the law not as between government alone but as regulating, through governments, the actions of individuals and determining their rights. Where the individual is so closely concerned the individual should be heard, and the powerful business corporations and organizations of individuals in the world today are in a position to see that they are heard and are listened to."

Multilateral treaties and other agreements between whole groups of nations will be negotiated with increasing frequency, Professor Chamberlain maintained, and the extensive internationalization of business that has been proceeding in recent years must inevitably involve governments and require policies of world economic planning. The experience of nations in the international control of communications, such as radio, cable, shipping, aviation, and of the trade in opium, said the speaker, is an encouragement to develop control of other parts of the economic system, which must be subject to international regulation if they are to be successfully controlled.

The new position given to business and labor groups in the preparation of international trade agreements, he said, is a further guarantee to business men and to unions that their interests will be looked after, not by government representatives at a distance, but by unofficial representatives of their own on the spot.

CONNER'S VICTORY SURE IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 27—Confronted with a choice between a "practical politician" and a "practical business man," voters of Mississippi today were on record in favor of the former as returns in the Democratic "run-off" primary swelled the lead of Mr. Martin S. Conner, seminary lawyer-politician, over Mr. Hugh L. White, Columbia lumberman - philanthropist, in the race for Goverpor.

Practically complete returns gave Mr. Conner 166,850; Mr. White, 143,452. The two were survivors of a field of four in the first Democratic primary election Aug. 4. Mr. White made "a business administration" his campaign plea, while Mr. Conner emphasized his knowledge of government as fitting him to hold the office for which he twice had been defeated.

Postal Clerks Urge Ban On Night Work

Elimination of night work as far as possible was recommended in the final list of 30 resolutions acted upon in the business session today of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks. Nearly all of the resolutions were passed. A revision of postal laws and regulations was indorsed, as was a plea urging the publication of instruction books to aid in teaching substitute clerks the details of the work. The association has been in convention at the Hotel Statler. The next convention will be in Chicago.

An objection to the use of mails for unpatriotic purposes was the subject of a resolution from Illinois, which called upon Congress to bar all mail advocating the destruction of the American form of Government. Other resolutions favored the adoption of a revised parcel post zone system, the use of substitute clerks for all holiday window service and the allowance of a 10 days' leave with pay to those attending national conventions.

Chicago was selected as the place for the next convention, two years from now.

Election of officers was one of the chief tasks before the association. Mr. C. P. Franciscus of New York, president for several years and prominent worker for Congressional postal legislation, was reëlected.

Mr. Harry McNamara of Los Angeles, Calif., and Mr. James S. Irwin of Atlanta, Ga., were elected vice-presidents. Mr. Patrick J. O'Neill of Philadelphia was reëlected secretary, and Mr. Fred D. Sullivan of Chicago was chosen treasurer. The chairman of the advisory board for the next two years is Mr. James T. O'Malley of St. Louis, Mo., and the finance committee is headed by Mr. A. J. Kilmeyer of Pittsburgh, Penna.

Elections held by the Ladies' Auxiliary resulted in the choosing of the following officers: Mrs. Claude B. Reed of Dallas, Texas, president; Mrs. H. G. Daubenheyer of Oklahoma City, secretary; and Mrs. Charles Watrous of Chicago, treasurer.

NEW POLICE BUILDING DEDICATED SATURDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 27—The new 2½-story brick building, designed to house Troop B of the Massachusetts State Police, will be dedicated here Saturday afternoon.

The building, which cost $55,000, will accommodate 60 men but twice that number can be housed there in emergency. It is equipped with all the latest police safety devices, including teletype machines and radio receiving apparatus. Lt. Harry L. Avery is to command the new barracks.

ITALY HONORS COLONEL DYER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26 (AP)—Col. H. Anthony Dyer, Providence artist, today received the decoration of Cavalier of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarius, conferred upon him by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, through the Vice-Consul, Vincenzo Verderosa, of this city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TOWN IS HOST TO TREE GROUP

Forestry Conference Opens Annual Session at New London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H., Aug. 27—High in the hills of this town, within the shadow of Mount Kearsarge and overlooking Lake Sunapee, the annual forestry conference opened its sessions yesterday.

Societies and organizations known throughout the United States are represented, and are the guests of the Colby School for Girls. Sightseeing trips about the region began almost with the arrival of the delegates, all roads leading in the forenoon to the plantations of Mr. C. M. Robinson Jr., where exhibit "A" indicated the plantings of several species of trees, many not native to New Hampshire.

Yesterday's meeting actually got under way when Mr. Allen Hollis of Concord, president of the Association for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, acting as presiding officer, welcomed the guests. Greetings were also extended by Mrs. Flora L. Spaulding of Manchester, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. J. G. M. Glessner of Bethlehem, president of the White Mountains Garden Club.

The addresses by Mrs. Charles H. McDuffee of Rochester, N. H., who spoke on "Highway Reservations," and Mr. Forrest L. Carey of Keene, former Mayor, speaking on "Highway Reservations Extension," were followed by an illustrated talk on the "Progress in Elimination of Billboards," by Mr. Frederick A Gardner, publicist for the State Highway Department.

Topics of the afternoon dealt with highway beautification, a subject continued from the May conference at Durham, when the Federated Women's Clubs pledged their efforts in the beautification of New Hampshire highways. As was brought out at that conference, the plan is to gain control of lands adjoining the highways, bringing in wide strips of forest land to public ownership, not only to insure permanence of ownership, but to prevent the erection of unsightly structures that mar the beauty of the landscape.

An informal reception was given to the forestry group at the school library and community house, upon invitation of Mrs. J. A. Tracey of Cleveland and Mrs. Walter L. Macomber of Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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An International Daily Newspaper
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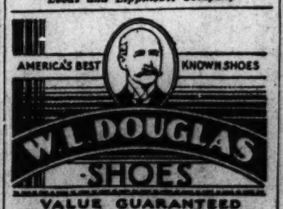

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ADVANCE NOTED ON ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

though war is legitimate, is an obvious absurdity. Admitting that there may be lawbreakers in the international as well as national domain, they cannot hereafter justify themselves as honorable, and an adverse verdict of mankind passed upon them will not be without a sequel that shall make a belligerent nation, if such exists, hesitate a long time before putting itself beyond the pale.

Other Guarantees

It follows that there are three additional guarantees against war. There is, first, the sense of nations that war should be abolished and their resolve, which is crystallized in the pact, to abolish it. There is second, apprehension of the consequences that cannot fail to strike a nation which dares to range itself against world opinion. And there is a third actual measure which undoubtedly, with or without an implementing pact, would be taken by nations, faithful to their pledge, against an unfaithful nation.

If these considerations cannot entirely obliterate the possibility of a nation running amuck they reduce the risk to almost negligible proportions. To argue that things remain as they were is to be unamenable to reason. They have changed in their very essence. War, which hitherto was looked upon as a respectable and indeed a glorious institution, is now by common consent looked upon as international brigandage.

So much we realized, as we watched the statesmen signing the pact on the table under the splendid chimney in the French foreign office. Here was something that betokened complete transformation of thought, and that would prevent thought from reverting in a diplomatic crisis to the old methods. But events since have remarkably confirmed this estimate of the influence of the pact, on international affairs.

War Threat Gone

There have been many unhappy developments. Relations between nations have not always gone smoothly. There is a definite demand for revision of the treaties concluded at Versailles and elsewhere. But this demand would not have been possible in former days without implying danger of war. Certainly revision will be resisted by certain nations, but the demand is not taken as a menace, and resistance will be by pacific means.

Not long ago even enlightened statesmen were declaring that Anschluss, or the union of Austria and Germany, would spell war. Now they simply refer the proposed Austro-German economic accord to the World Court and will perhaps discuss it in the placid atmosphere of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Here is a striking example of the effect of the pact. Obviously it will be necessary to perfect the machinery for revision of treaties. In the old days the only method was war, but today war being ruled out, an alternative method of effecting desirable changes in international statutes without producing upheavals must be found.

The world is progressing toward a positive peace. Peace is no longer conceived as merely a negative state, that is to say, the absence of war between two wars. It is an establishment of mutual confidence. It is an extension of a system of coöperation in financial, commercial and social life.

Solidarity Seen

The solidarity of nations is well seen in the present economic difficulties. Their interdependence is treated as a proven fact. Various schemes, including the so-called European Federation, are based upon the postulate of permanent peace in a world of interlocking interests.

Sometimes these schemes are nebulous, sometimes contradictory, sometimes unfeasible. But these objections do not destroy the essential point, namely, that since the signing of the peace pact nations are groping their way toward better organizations of their common forces, political, industrial and economic, and toward a visible institutional expression of the idea embodied in that peace pact. Unfavorable circumstances may delay their advance. There may be momentary setbacks. There may be mistakes. Yet as to the goal there is now no dispute, and the stimulus to a forward march has been furnished by the pact, signed on that auspicious August day, three years ago.

It is not easy for nations to unlearn doctrines of centuries of strife. They have not put their national policies in consonance with the pact implications yet. They hesitate to make indispensable readjustments and to think in international, rather than national terms. Yet they must, having eliminated potential hostility toward other nations, reshape their foreign policy in accordance with their central profession. It is a logical evolution, and however slowly and even reluctantly the world must and does evolve on logical lines.

It is argued that nations which made this pact in all sincerity are responsible for its maintenance. They cannot allow it to be broken if temptation should present itself to one of their number. They owe a duty to themselves, to each other and to the pact to preserve it from violation. Having condemned war publicly, they cannot decently suffer war to be waged. They certainly cannot aid and comfort the belligerent. Neutrality, in case of attack on a signatory of the pact, as well as upon the pact itself, would be an impossible and dishonorable position.

Bound to Loyalty

This argument cannot be refuted. No nation dare claim that it has the right to stand aside and watch the world pledge demolished shamefully. Still less, dare any nation claim that it has the right to trade with a belligerent which has ignored its pledge not only to the consortium of nations, but to each individual nation, as though the incident of war made no difference. Loyalty to others, loyalty to the pact, and above all loyalty to itself would forbid passivity, and still more forbid assistance to an aggressor, which, in flouting its promise to one, has flouted its promise to all.

Clearly, this should go without saying, but as the French whimsically remark, "Whatever goes without saying is more strongly realized when said." It should be said in fact, to implement the peace pact. Whether a consultative pact, by which the nations would automatically be convened in event of a breach of the peace pact, is the best method, is perhaps open to dispute. It would go further and lay down in advance the exact procedure for protection of the pact. Yet on the whole, especially in Europe, it is believed that the consultative pact will suffice to warn a hypothetical wrongdoer that the rest of the world will unite against him, and that the implied obligations of the peace pact will not be evaded.

It is probably impossible as well as undesirable to attempt to envisage every contingency. The knowledge that there will be consultations which will isolate the wrongdoer will, except in almost unthinkable circumstances, absolutely prevent acting in defiance of the pact, and of the signatories of the pact.

There is a growing force in opinion which has manifested itself in every country, that something should speedily be done to carry the peace pact a stage farther, and to provide for automatic operation of world solidarity against war. The time to do this is now—now before the disarmament conference meets, for such a step would have a tremendous influence on disarmament decisions. Contributors of many nations to a recent Monitor symposium, have revealed this growing force.

That "great little" ceremony in Quai D'Orsay calls imperatively for another ceremony which will convert the declaration of peace into an impregnable demonstration of peace.

General Pact for the Renunciation of War

Signed at Paris, August 27, 1928

THE President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic,

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made . . . Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means . . . Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor . . . Have decided to conclude a Treaty . . .

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article 2

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

LOWER COSTS HELP PERU IN TRADE CRISIS

Commercial Attaché at Lima Tells Business Men of Future

Lower production costs are working to the advantage of the agriculturalist in Peru, Mr. C. H. Cunningham, United States Commercial Attaché at Lima, who is making a tour of leading American cities for trade promotion conferences, said in an interview regarding conditions in Peru.

Peru's future will be even more closely identified with agriculture, stated Mr. Cunningham. Several new areas not farmed since the time of the Incas, have been reclaimed and parceled out among pleasant owners.

"The international trade position of Peru depends largely on the buying power of Europe and the United States," explained Mr. Cunningham. "Current low prices do not mean permanent depression for Peru. In fact, the outlook for the future is decidedly encouraging. At present, the Peruvian agriculturalist is stabilizing his production costs to as low a level as possible. When cotton sold at 16 cents a pound, costs were higher than at present and the returns to the producer were fabulous. Peru produces cotton more cheaply than the United States, and can produce more cheaply than most countries, owing to the low wage scale, cheapness of water and fertilizer, and to the fact that the capital invested in land is not calculated as a cost of production on the old estates.

"Despite the reduced crop estimate—about 15 per cent under normal—the situation of the cotton farmer in Peru this year is decidedly better than last, when cotton was not only being sold on a falling price market, but also Peruvian exchange was going to pieces. New exchange has been stabilized," Mr. Cunningham continued.

"Sugar production has been standardized at low costs even more successfully than has cotton in Peru. Two of the largest and most efficiently operated sugar estates in Peru are those of the German firm of Gildermeister and an American firm. Together they control half of the sugar output of the country.

"While the basic industry is agriculture, the large mining and petroleum extracting enterprises in Peru are in the hands of foreign companies, and aside from labor and taxes, their present unprosperous condition does not represent a directly unfavorable economic factor.

"American concerns interested in the export trade to Peru should make a careful study of the credit situation of the country and use greater discrimination in the agents whom they select to sell for them and the jobbers to whom they give their representations."

BOSTON 'EL' TO DROP 59 EMPLOYEES

Temporary action on the part of the Boston Elevated Railway Company involves the lay-off of 59 employees within the next few weeks. The announcement affects 22 men who have been acting as temporary collectors on the rapid transit line, who were formerly surface car operators until there was no work for them there, 25 others who will be laid off Sept. 18, and 12 more on Oct. 2. Those to be laid off in October will be replaced by men returning from vacations.

The El authorities believed the lay-off will be temporary until the fall schedule of the company goes into effect, which is usually early in November. Of the 22 to be dropped next week, all are junior in view of length of service to the women collectors, the last of whom was engaged not less than 3½ years ago.

Tank Cars Gain As Milk Carriers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Since the introduction of the first milk tank car in 1910 and the first tank truck in 1914, the use of tanks for transporting milk has increased so rapidly that today some cities receive 70 to 95 per cent of their fluid milk in tanks, the Department of Agriculture reported today.

In a study of the tank car, Mr. Ralph P. Hotis, a market-specialist of the bureau of dairy industry, found that in the majority of cases there were many advantages of hauling milk in this manner over hauling it in cans.

Better temperature control of the product, smaller investment in cans, less loss of milk, less labor at country plants, and a decrease in floor space required in country plants, are among the advantages of tank hauling, he cited.

At present the tank car is the only practical device for extending the milk shed beyond the 330 to 500-mile zone, and at the same time maintaining the quality of the milk without extra expense en route, he said.

FOREIGN COPPER SALES GAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Foreign sales of copper Wednesday totaled slightly more than 2,500,000 pounds, the best for several days.

Attains High Place In Banking World

LIEUT.-COL. ALLAN M. POPE

Col. Pope Honored By Banking Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—Lieut.-Col. Allan M. Pope of New York has been nominated president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America for 1931-32, it was announced here yesterday by the board of governors. Nomination is equivalent to election.

Colonel Pope, who is executive vice-president of the First National Old Colony Corporation, is expected to take office at the close of the convention which the association will hold at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in November. Mr. Alden H. Little of Chicago, executive vice-president of the Investment Bankers' Association, was nominated to succeed himself. Mr. William T. Bacon was nominated treasurer, and Mr. C. Lingford Pelske, secretary. Both are from this city.

The newly nominated president is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He served on the general staff in France during the World War as a major and lieutenant-colonel. Upon resigning from the service in 1920, Colonel Pope entered the banking business in Boston with the First National Corporation. Later he became manager of the New York office and in 1928 Colonel Pope became its president. In 1929, the First National Bank of Boston merged with the Old Colony Trust Company.

Prior to his training at West Point, Colonel Pope attended the Prince School and the Boston Latin School. He entered the military service as a second lieutenant of cavalry and served in the Philippines. In 1916, he was commissioned captain and with the United States' declaration of war he was advanced to the rank of major and assigned to the duty with the general staff. Colonel Pope is also chairman of the advisory council and a member of the executive committee of the Institute of International Finance.

TELETYPE TESTS SUCCESSFUL

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 26—Despite the fact official use of the teletype system through the up State is not scheduled before Sept. 1, tests on the completed hookups already demonstrated the speed with which it aids in overhauling the criminal. The first cases in this section linked State troops in Watertown and Pulaski and police in Auburn with Utica for arrests within an hour after complaint to authorities.

Tension in Cuba Is Diminishing

HAVANA, Aug. 27 (AP)— Troops continued yesterday to occupy points in Oriente and Santa Clara Province, but the tension and unrest, which flared a week ago into clashes between insurgents and loyal soldiers, was noticeably diminishing.

Fourteen rebels who surrendered at Velasco, Oriente, yesterday, were brought to Havana today and placed in Cabana fortress together with nearly 200 others including Gen. Mario G. Menocal and Col. Carlos Mendieta, insurgent chiefs.

It was announced the rebel prisoners will be tried by military courts.

Dr. Rafael Guas Inclan, president of the House of Representatives, said President Machado would show "ample clemency" toward the political prisoners and assured that the program of constitutional reforms, including a provision for new elections in 1932, would be carried out.

Fifteen men were arrested by police in connection with recent bombings, which have caused considerable damage to several American-owned concerns.

BACK BAY FENS TO BE MEMORIAL SITE

The Back Bay Fens was decided upon yesterday by the Massachusetts War Memorial Investigating Commission as the location for the proposed state war memorial. The decision followed a conference with Mayor Curley.

The decision of the commission was a hard one to make, due to the state-wide sentiment favoring location in Boston where there are few available open spaces where the memorial would not be dwarfed by future building construction.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Gladys W. Stirling, Nashville, Tenn.
W. T. Stirling, Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. L. B. Wilson, Nashville, Tenn.
Martha Frances Wilson, Nashville, Tenn.
Lenora Ruscher Howe, Erie, Penna.
Miss Eleanor Fox, Erie, Penna.
Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, Erie, Penna.
Mrs. Jessie M. Stees, Valparaiso, Ind.
E. Warren Stees, Valparaiso, Ind.
Mrs. Hugh C. Underwood, Chicago, Ill.
Hugh C. Underwood, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Richard Snead, Birmingham, Ala.
Miss Ada Bauer, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Anna Lemmerman, Baltimore, Md.
John Paul Hartman, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Otillie Karges, East Orange, N. J.
Earl McCloud, San Antonio, Texas.
Mrs. Gladys McCloud, San Antonio, Texas.
Patty Lou McCloud, San Antonio, Texas.
Peggy Jane McCloud, San Antonio, Texas
Miss Rivers Thompson, London, Eng.
Ralph B. Sylvester, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Frances Sylvester, East Orange, N. J.
Royal Sylvester, East Orange, N. J.
Ralph Sylvester Jr., East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. W. P. Stone, Salisburg, Conn.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Kiley, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Eunice M. Kiley, West Medford, Mass.
Mrs. Ella Coyle, New York, N. Y.
Miss E. A. Coyle, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine Parker Reswick, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Ethel Meyer, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna Hansen, Washington, D. C.
Robert Stanley Jamieson, Portland, Ore.
Esther Craven, Lincoln, Neb.
John A. Craven, Lincoln, Neb.
May E. Craven, Lincoln, Neb.
Carrie Craven, Norfolk, Neb.
Mrs. Millie P. Clifford, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
H. H. Clifford, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Mrs. Alice McCray Merriell, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
E. W. Merriell, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Mrs. Margaret E. Elliott, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Verna O. Ward, Chicago, Ill.
A. Burckhardt, Passaic, N. J.
H. Meyer, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. D. Davidson Mercer, Kenova, W. Va.
Mrs. Mabelle R. Farr, Miami, Fla.
Earl J. Farr, Miami, Fla.
R. G. Meyers, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. R. G. Meyers, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Annie Buchner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. W. S. Herrington, Chicago, Ill.
W. S. Herrington, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Jean Herrington, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Frances M. Gonell, Laconia, N. H.
Mrs. Ethel Cody, Andover, N. H.
Miss Lillian P. Edwards, Laconia, N. H.
Miss Idella K. Farnum, Keene, N. H.
Mrs. Julian C. Hammack, Washington, D. C.
Julian C. Hammack, Washington, D. C.
Julian C. Hammack Jr., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Estelle Yonge, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Genevieve Willis, Galesburg, Ill.
William D. Belknap, Chicago, Ill.
John M. Spense, Chicago, Ill.
O. A. King, Denver, Colo.
Marietta King, Denver, Colo.
Gordon King, Denver, Colo.
Ida M. Shafer, Niles, Mich.
Mrs. Ruth M. Dunlap, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. William L. Shafer, Niles, Mich.
William L. Shafer, Niles, Mich.
Mrs. A. Hansen, Michigan City, Ind.
A. Hansen, Michigan City, Ind.
Marion Butler, Plainfield, N. J.
Frances Butler, Plainfield, N. J.
Caroline Butler, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. Jeanette Butler, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. Margaret P. Ramsey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara McCurdy, Chicago, Ill.
Jacob V. Schaetzel, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Emma Schaetzel, Denver, Colo.
Dorothy A. Duckworth, Boston, Mass.
Ruby M. Grondin, Augusta, Maine.
George A. Lynch, Augusta, Maine
Ernest R. Giebart, Potsdam, Germany
Viola M. Bevans, Washington, D. C.
Minnie M. Gillett, Elizabeth, N. J.
Mrs. O. Lentweiler, St. Louis, Mo.
O. Lentweiler, St. Louis, Mo.
Frederick W. Gardner, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mrs. Victoire H. Gardner, Woodhaven, N. Y.
W. O. Berbrick, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. W. O. Berbrick, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Charles S. Shoemaker, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Shoemaker, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Helen P. Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. L. Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Sadie R. Werle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Hazel H. Dieter, Canton, Ohio.
Mrs. Nan Kosting, New York, N. Y.
Ernest Kosting, New York, N. Y.
George R. Chartrand, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence H. Howell, Passaic, N. J.
Arnold I. Rumsey, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Marie Fisher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Janet Uis, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha B. Davis, Enid, Okla.
Miss Lorene Davis, Enid, Okla.
Mrs. Rita R. Rumsey, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ellen Mann, Worcester, Mass.
R. G. Mann, Worcester, Mass.
B. McQuillan, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Dorothy McQuillan, Philadelphia, Penna.

Domino
Largest selling Cane Sugar
On the air Saturday nights 9.30 N. Y. City time
"Sweeten it with Domino"

"It washes clothes white as snow!"
says her delighted sister

"Now I know why you kept telling me to change to Rinso. It's marvelous soap! I never got clothes so bright and clean from my washer before. Linens come so white, I don't even boil them! I wish I had taken your advice long ago."

For tub washing, too

The makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso for safety and for whiter, brighter clothes. Great for tub washing, too; soaks out dirt — saves scrubbing — *saves the clothes.*

Rinso suds are thick, creamy, *lasting* — even in hardest water. Rinso gives twice as much suds, cup for cup, as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Try these rich suds for dishwashing, too. Get the BIG household package of Rinso.

MILLIONS USE RINSO
in tub, washer and dishpan

Learn what a difference six cylinders make

in smoothness
quietness
flexibility
handling ease
riding comfort
dependability
economy
long life

Step out of any other low-priced car, step into a Chevrolet, and learn what a difference six cylinders make.

When you start the engine, and let it idle—the car remains *steady*, as well as everything in it. When you drop into low gear, and let the engine take hold—the power flows *evenly*. There's no semblance of strain.

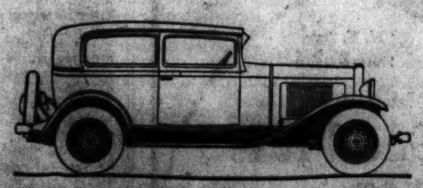
This smoothness stays with you whatever you do. Accelerate—throttle down—go fifteen or fifty. Consistently, you get the same fine, smooth response. For six-cylinder smoothness is *built in* the motor—and objectionable vibration never gets a chance to start!

Yet smoothness is only part of your six-cylinder experience. There's greater *quietness*, because noisy vibration is gone, and with it a big source of squeaks and rattles. There's greater *comfort*, especially at low and high speeds. A six doesn't tire the driver or the passengers. There's greater *flexibility*, because the power-impulses of a six overlap. And response is more positive; performance more elastic. A six is much *easier to handle!*

And if you raise the hood and watch the engine running—you'll know what a difference six cylinders make *to your pocketbook*. Without vibration to cause friction and wear, the whole car *must* last longer, require less repair. Thousands of owners have found that this engine uses less gas and oil than any other.

You owe it to yourself to see and drive a Chevrolet Six now. *Learn what a difference six cylinders make.*

CHEVROLET



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All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan, special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

NEW CHEVROLET SIX
The Great American Value

WARNING GIVEN BOTH PARTIES ON INDIAN PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

began its career as a self-governing Dominion.

The veto power of the Governor-General and the right of the Colonial Office to annul any Dominion act within a two-year period, exist today, he pointed out, but have never in practice hampered the self-government of the Dominion. None of the safeguards ever proved an effective bar to effective self-government and as a matter of fact they have faded out and simply ceased to exist, he declared.

England insists on these safeguards, he explained, because it looks at India and sees the agitators and troublemakers who prophesy all sorts of radical and anarchical behavior if they once get into power. Canada had these same agitators before it was a dominion and they caused the same apprehension in England. "But responsible government breeds responsibility," he declared, and as soon as responsible government was established in Canada these agitators and their wild policies vanished and capable men stepped forward to lead the country in a sound and responsible fashion.

The Essential Requirement

"The essential thing," he asserted, "is to get this new form of government started. For India the main thing is to get some form of responsibility. Once they have started out on the road to self-government, they will be able to get any remaining forms of responsibility which they really desire.

"If a government in India by Indians is once established, there need be no fear of its being hampered by the reservations and safeguards England now insists upon," he said.

Professor Underhill then referred to the difficulties presented by the minorities in India. He said that if India and Great Britain could deal with each other as two parties, the problem would be relatively simple, but that the conflicting interest of Hindus and Moslems is the major difficulty in determining the form of government to be established.

As in the case of the French minority in Canada the Moslem and other minorities in India are the largest reason behind the demand for safeguards and reservations. The few remaining restrictions over Canadian freedom are not maintained by England but rather preserved by the insistence of the French element.

Minorities Are Examined

This problem of minorities was then examined in detail by Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of India, who thought that the difficulties were exaggerated and could be arranged by a calm and considerate attitude on the part of the groups concerned. He said complete agreement cannot be expected, but that the problem is only a temporary one incident to a transition period.

A less conciliatory attitude was taken by Prof. Hartley W. Cross, formerly of the University of Adelaide, Australia, who predicted utter ruin for India unless it is willing to accept dominion status with reasonable guarantees to Great Britain and a spirit of coöperation.

"India seems to imagine," he said, "that the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, or perhaps the British Navy, by grace of an indulgent and long-suffering British people, will keep order for them while they keep their wealth to themselves. But few of us can believe this would be the case. If India wants to be prosperous and happy, let her remember the peoples of other races within the British Empire who have come to that desired estate by coöperating with Great Britain.

"There is a brilliant future for her if she does; if not then there is only chaos. This is a fact which not only Indians but interested foreigners would perhaps also be wise to consider when deciding on which side to place their sympathy and help and the enormous power of their accumulated public opinion. The situation is too dangerous to allow the free play of 'tail-twisting' propensities just for the fun of making the British lion roar."

That the British Empire will be absorbed into the League of Nations was the conclusion which three Britishers reached at the final session of the round table on the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Professor Underhill likened the probable evolution of the Empire to the Cheshire Cat in Alice in Wonderland. As Alice conversed with the cat it gradually faded out of view until nothing was left but the smile, he said. In the same way the Empire will gradually fade out until nothing but the smile of friendliness will remain to distinguish the British dominions from other members of the League.

They all agreed, however, that this evolution depends on whether the world advances along the road to international peace implied by the League.

"Granted a world in which pre-occupation with defense problems is not the main obsession of statesmen, the Commonwealth would seem to have less and less reason for continuance except as a group of nations who are rather more friendly to each other than they are to other nations," Professor Underhill thought.

"Outside of defense it is hard to think of any important forms of coöperation which are not provided for by the League machinery. People who talk about coöperation inside the Commonwealth always represent it nowadays as a step on the way to wider coöperation. But the coöperation envisaged by the Beaverbrooks and Amerys is not an advance in this direction but a detour which never gets back to the main road. The only healthy future for the British Commonwealth is one in which more and more of its machinery of coöperation is centered at Geneva."

No Threat to Unity

Prof. Percy E. Corbett of the McGill University law school saw the same gradual absorption of the Commonwealth in the League, but stressed the likelihood of continued unity in the meantime.

"It has been possible thus far," he pointed out, "to conciliate economic nationalism with constitutional unity; and political nationalism, in the sense of separatism, has not yet developed sufficiently in any part of the Commonwealth to constitute an immediate threat to unity.

"It is conceivable that one or more members may secede within the lifetime of this generation, but that can only happen if grievances occur to sharpen such anti-imperial feeling as exists. We shall hardly give up without good reason what we have, in exchange for the doubtful advantages of separation."

Prof. F. R. Scott also of McGill University took up the question from the constitutional point of view declaring that following the enactment of the Statute of Westminster in December, dominion status will be on a secure legal basis.

On the administrative side he thought the Commonwealth would remain as a loose confederation of states whose sentimental and institutional ties would for long sustain the present forms of coöperation, but which will continue to assist in the development of the League of Nations even though the growth of the international organization may tend to make inter-commonwealth coöperation unnecessary.

Foresees State Rationing

A future in which states will guaranty a minimum ration of food for all people in order to relieve the worst kinds of poverty was envisaged by Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics, in his concluding round table on distribution of wealth and income.

Professor Gregory pointed out that these services are constantly growing and that everything points to a greater increase in them. If they are left to private enterprise which has no compulsory powers as does the state, there will be gaps, he declared, in the amount of services rendered, a thing socially undesirable.

As arguments against state control of social services, he said, it would be inelastic and also that people in general do not regard cheating the state as morally wrong. The danger of extravagance would, he pointed out, be enormous.

Guaranty of a minimum ration of food will come in Russia if the Communist system succeeds, he said, and the possibility of its coming in other countries will increase as society gets richer.

Thinks France May Lead

In his concluding lecture on France and the world reform crisis last night, M. Charles A. Le Neveu, of Paris, president of the Union Coloniale, said that French business and French finance is suffering more acutely from the current depression than is suspected in other countries, but that it nevertheless remains an element of stability and may lead the world back to normalcy.

"You will see more failures in France before this depression is over," he said, and "possibly, if not probably, such incoming bankruptcies will bring with them further sinking of prices.

"But the end of the struggle is well in sight, and I may express the hope, because it is the hope of my country, that France, if we do not lose our heads, will be and remain one of the chief elements of world recovery, of general stability and of common good will and understanding, leading to peace and prosperity in a more humane world."

M. Le Neveu said the most important question for the economic future of France is whether the friction between the farming class and the business man which has been brought about by the present depression can be dissolved.

"The farmer," he explained, "pays little income tax, the value of his land remains the same or even goes higher in gold, and the rise in the cost of living does not affect him. The business man, on the other hand, has suffered severe losses through depreciation of currency and investments and suffers from the income tax.

"Danger to French industry and commerce lies in the Government's socialistic policies. This government intervention in private business through such acts as social insurance presents one of the greatest difficulties in the situation."

France for Wage Cuts

In France, M. Le Neveu said, it is believed that the way out of the depression is by decreasing prices, which is opposed to the American and British view that in increased prices lies our hopes. Reduction of wages in France, he said, is not easy because there is a sort of moral understanding existing that wages shall not be cut until the cost of living has decreased, and the lowering of retail prices in France has been very slow, as compared with other countries.

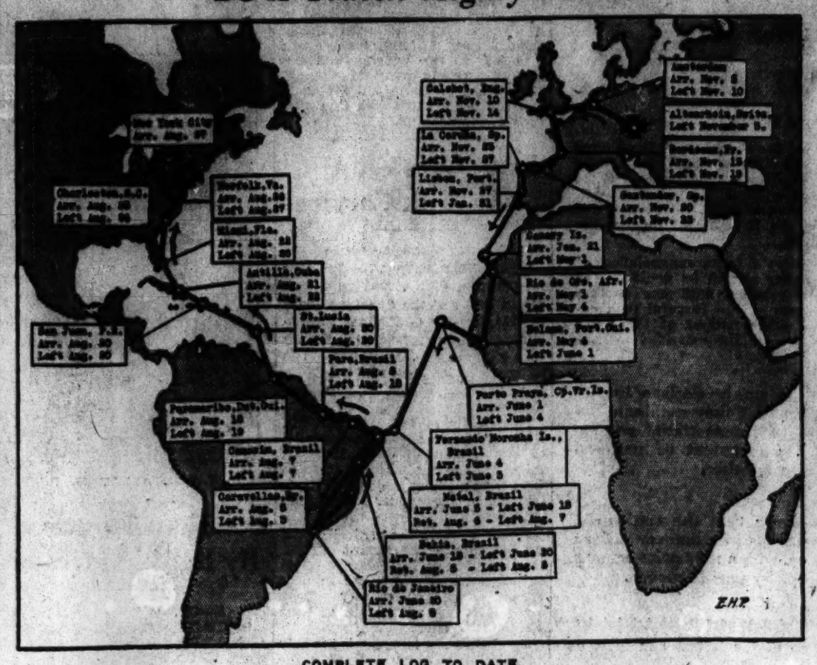
Price fixing on agricultural products in France prevents any decreases and often has brought about increase in the price of some commodities, and as that represents a very high percentage of the cost of living, price fixing offsets in turn the good influence which the general trend of events might have had on French prices, according to M. Le Neveu.

He pointed out that a danger lies in the recent law giving French public institutions the right to invest, not only in public securities, but in private securities. In order to get better returns institutions such as the state savings banks are investing in private banks, stocks and bonds.

"If one considers that those banks have at their disposal every year sums which may amount to $400,000,000, it is obvious that, with sufficient patience and perseverance, state institutions may have in their possession sufficient stock to give them the majority of any of our large banks," he stated.

This means, M. Le Neveu pointed out, that when control is gained these private banks will, in point of fact, become state banks.

DO-X Travels Mighty Path



COMPLETE LOG TO DATE

DO-X RECEIVES NOISY GREETING IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

ideal that flourished millenniums ago. On it sped toward the mouth of the Hudson River.

As it roared past the tip of Manhattan, a shout of delight went up from crowds which had packed Battery Park and the adjoining streets and office buildings for more than an hour, awaiting its arrival.

Safety Is Stressed

The huge flying yacht, as it is most frequently called, which cruised over Lake Constance with 169 passengers for nearly an hour two years ago, embodies many features which are especially intended to increase the safety factor in flight.

Dr. Claudius Dornier, its designer, after making an extended study of aviation accidents, determined that his plans for the largest airplane yet constructed should include many innovations which would minimize the hazards of the air. He decided to decrease the detailed work usually required of pilots during flight, to equip the airplane with engines powerful enough to allow a considerable margin of safety in case any of them became disabled and to provide for convenient access to the steering apparatus so that it might be repaired in the air, if necessary.

To the matter of relieving the pilot of a multiplicity of duties while in the air Dr. Dornier gave most careful attention. As a result, he arranged to divide the responsibility between the pilot and the engineers. In the engineers' room the chief engineer is the final authority and he and his assistants are responsible for supervision of the engines.

The pilot is released of the necessity of constantly checking on their performance but he is informed of the situation in the enginge room by an electric light signal system. A set of 12 small electric lights is rigged in the control cabin, one representing each motor. When a motor is to be cut out, for any reason, the engine room informs the pilot by lighting the corresponding lamp.

The commander, assisted by a first officer on the navigating bridge, directs the pilot and other members of the crew.

Boat 131 Feet Long

The 152-foot wing surmounts a boat which is 131 feet long and consists of three decks. The lowest deck is used for storing fuel. The middle, or B deck, contains the passengers' quarters, and the top, or A deck, includes the navigation and control rooms.

The pilots' room, located in the nose of A deck, affords an unobstructed view forward, to the side and downward to the surface of the water below. The controls are arranged in duplicate, so that the pilots may change over during flight.

The radio station of the DO-X is designed so that the airplane can maintain constant communication with radio stations on land as well as with vessels, thus increasing its safety in the air. The station is installed in a sound-proof cabin between the auxiliary machinery room and control room. A special signalling cable connects the pilot with the radio room.

The cabin on B deck extends from near the bow through almost to the tail, where the quarters are too low and narrow for comfort. The passengers' quarters, which include a lounge, open off a corridor which is 74 feet long.

The DO-X is the largest airplane in existence. Construction was started Dec. 19, 1927; it made its first test flight July 12, 1929, when it took off without difficulty and flew normally. Later it was equipped with American-built motors which made it necessary to construct an entirely new wing at that time. Numerous lesser changes and alterations were made in the airplane during its first year of operation.

TAX RATES FOR 1932 GIVEN IN 12 TOWNS

Tax rates for the coming year were announced yesterday in 12 Massachusetts towns and cities. Six of the communities reporting showed increased rates, while in five the rates were lowered. Four of the towns lowering rates were in Berkshire.

The new rates are: Gloucester, $27.40, a decrease of 40 cents; Chester, $37.20, an increase of $9.20; Chicopee, $39.50, an increase of $5.60; Medway, $31, no change; Wakefield, $36.20, an increase of $1.20; Uxbridge, $32.40, an increase of $4. In the Berkshire towns the rates were: Lanesboro, $28, a decrease of 50 cents; Sandisfield, $28, a decrease of $1; Monterey, $22, a decrease of $2; Peru, $15, no change; New Marlboro, $30, an increase of $5; Paxton, $43.60, an increase of $16.10.

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Colonial Beacon Oil Company reported for the first half net loss of $1,884,030, compared with net loss of $1,316,164 in the like period last year.

LICENSES OF 29 BUS DRIVERS SUSPENDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27 (AP)—Licenses of 29 bus drivers were summarily suspended by the State Board of Public Roads yesterday following an investigation of the board's inspectors which showed buses were being driven at speeds varying from 40 to 60 miles an hour.

Among the men affected are drivers from Attleboro, Fall River, Boston and other Massachusetts cities, Yonkers and Port Chester, N. Y., and from this State. The board declared buses in this State must not be driven faster than 35 miles an hour, and violations of this rule will bring quick penalties.

WOMEN PILOTS LEAD AIR DERBY ENTRIES

ENID, Okla., Aug. 27 (AP)—The women pilots continued to blaze the way for the men entries in the Santa Monica-Cleveland handicap air derby today.

Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell of Long Beach, Calif., led the racers as usual on the hop this morning from Amarillo, Texas, and was followed closely by Phoebe Omlie of Memphis, who was announced as the leader in point standings up to Amarillo. The racers will continue to Bartlesville, Okla., this afternoon.

PETITION URGES TAX PENALTY REPEAL

A petition for legislation to repeal the penalty provision for non-payment of taxes was filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House yesterday by Mr. Louis Berman of Boston.

Under the existing statute dilatory tax payers are assessed 2 per cent of their tax if it exceeds $200 providing the bill is not paid within three months after payment is due.

NEW WAYNE FIELD GAS WELL

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y., Aug. 27—The seventy-first gas well in the Wayne Field is in operation with a flow estimated at 3,000,000 cubic feet daily.

Ban Instituted On Women Dry Aids

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, dispatched to federal dry officials throughout the country yesterday a new general order forbidding the employment of women as informers or "blinds" on the ground that this practice had "brought discredit to the bureau and trouble to individual agents in the past."

At the same time Mr. Woodcock defended his action in answering a letter of protest from the Business and Professional Women's Council of Maryland, charging the order was "discriminatory" and asking the federal dry chief to "take a broader view of this matter and consider it from all sides."

The letter of protest against this action was written by Miss M. Leclaze Peach, corresponding secretary of the Women's Council in Baltimore. She said her organization was "emphatically against your attitude toward the employment of women in prohibition enforcement work."

In his reply, Colonel Woodcock said about 1000 "fine young women" were employed in the prohibition bureau as attorneys and clerks and that this number was steadily increasing. He pointed out that recently he had promoted Miss Grace Knoeller of Washington to the position of assistant to the bureau's chief counsel. "I do not believe, however," he said, "that you wish to see women used as aids to the purchase of liquor."

PRISON BREAK FOILED

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 27 (AP)—The acting prison physician, Dr. A. M Hornbogen, was slain and a guard and a trusty wounded in an attempted break at the state branch prison for hardened criminals here today by four convicts, who then committed suicide when their plot was foiled.

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Poplins of better durability. The colors will never run or fade. Select from many attractive styles.
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LAST OPPORTUNITY
for AUGUST SALE SAVINGS
on Furniture
Floor Coverings
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THIS WEEK—
Back to School Sale
presenting
smart and practical
apparel
for grammar-school,
high-school and
college entrants
at economy prices.
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$5 and $6
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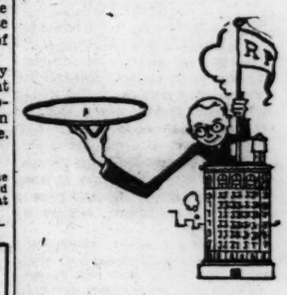
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Once Mighty Sioux Plead That Great White Father Assist Them In Adversity

25,000 Indians on Dakota Reservations, Facing Winter With Crops Decimated by Drought and Pest, Ask That They Be Rationed

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—*Tenth of 15 Articles*

By ESTELLINE BENNETT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION, S. D.—If you come here to watch the Sioux as they take part in that fabricated entertainment of the West, the rodeo, you may observe that, whereas the Indian has a classic talent for remembering, he has also the ability to lose himself for a little while in music and the rhythmic shuffle of his tribal dances, in the pleasure of dressing up in his war bonnet and all the other symbols of the tribal play time.

Probably if the Indian were left to himself he would not join in a rodeo. But he has now to look to the white man for help, and the white man invites him to take part in the rodeo, so he does so. In a way it is a relief from the monotony of wondering how all the tribe is to be taken care of in the approaching winter.

And this relief shows itself in the flashes of dancing color that are the bright, broken rainbow of a people, still and forever primitive. Heads nod in age-old rhythm to the music of the tom-tom and painted eagle feathers, and single, tail quills vibrate in beaded head bands. Though they have been drawn into this White Man's event as an accurate note from the plains life of earlier times, still they stand separate and apart; old warriors of the nineteenth century wars, young bucks who have been "trained" in wild west shows; squaws and their children, all dancing, bowing, shuffling with a sort of dignified grandeur.

On the low bluffs near the rodeo plot are pitched nearly 1000 tents; square military tents with one little, old-time painted tepee among them.

The rodeo will last three days; and during it the Indians will forget, in an almost childlike eagerness to do what is required of them, that they are facing a winter which will almost certainly be the hardest since the "great famine among the Sioux," almost 90 years ago.

Red Cloud Looks Back

Only Red Cloud, the sixth Oglala chief of the name, standing in front of his tepee in a little patch of jack pines, looked across the gay colorful crowd with grave face and troubled eyes.

Out on the dry, sun-scorched reservation an old Indian on the high seat of his big wagon drives his team of horses toward the home of some relative who may have something to eat. He has not eaten perhaps for two days and it still is midsummer. With scores of other hungry men, women, and children, he will be welcome at his kinsman's table as long as the food lasts.

After a payment of land sale or lease money or scout pension, there will be fried bread—batter or flour, water, baking powder, and a little suet, fried brown in deep fat; pemmican made of chopped meat, suet and dried choke cherries. This year there are no cherries.

When they have corn they make a soup of sun-dried corn and cow's feet. This year there is no corn. The tall impudent green stalks that make the land look prosperous in patches, have failed to "make corn." When they cannot get other beverages the Sioux make a drink of "ceyaka," an herb similar to peppermint that grows along the creek bottoms. They say they do not like it, but it is better than nothing.

A drive down the Wounded Knee Valley in August shows a typical picture of the reservation. The empty little homes come along the road in pathetic procession; more numerous than those occupied by a family. The desertion obviously is recent and not permanent, but there is no sign of life. Only the fields of barren corn and the brown gardens that have not "made beans."

Visiting for a Meal

Where have they gone? Visiting, to find some friend of relative who has "something to eat." Those found at home at meal time were dining, family and guests, on bread. Sometimes they had a little pemmican. Made of beef? They shrugged their shoulders and smiled at each other. What will they do tomorrow? Go visiting "mebbe." Next winter? They "don't know," but still they smile.

One bright garden spot along the way was the ranch of Edgar Woman's Dress on a little rise of ground above Wounded Knee creek. He was out bringing in the cow. His wife was working in the garden where she had beans, corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, beets, and potatoes. The grandmother sat in the cool of the tent shadow with the baby. All summer they have kept close to home and have hauled water in a barrel for their garden. Not many of the Indians' land is near enough to water to make this possible even when the Indians can resist the temptation to drive away, in a family unit into the agency or to dance at shows.

Plead for Rations

The typical home of the Sioux is a one-room log cabin about 14 by 16 feet with a dirt roof and floor. It is furnished with an iron bed, a cook stove, a small table, and a trunk to hold whatever provisions there may be. Outside in the yard is a tent and the "shade" for summer living. Old Indians prefer the tents the year round, but on the Dakota prairies west of the Missouri River the thermometer goes down frequently to 20 and 25 below zero. There is little timber on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The Indians, including all who speak of the Indians as "my people," practically are unanimous in their fixed belief that the Government must issue rations to the entire tribe this coming winter. Missionaries and government agents agree with them in part. The only provision against the coming famine is an occasional string of horse meat drying in the sun.

Fifteen hundred out of more than 3000 Oglalas on the reservation are drawing rations now. For the sick and needy the Government buys beef and gives out purchase orders on the traders' stores for amounts ranging from $10 to $30. But they share with all their relatives and friends. That is a custom as old as the Sioux race and there is not enough to go around.

The crops and gardens this year have failed. West of the river it was the drought; on the east, the grasshoppers. There is no wild fruit. No hay for the stock. Able-bodied men cannot find work. They know something of farming. They are reliable clerks. They have teams of horses and are anxious to haul freight and gravel. They are natural mechanics. Men who speak no English can take an old Ford "model T" and tires that white men have thrown away and make a car that will go.

But there is work for very few. Some have cattle and hogs. The women have begun to raise chickens, and there are a number of milch cows. Most of the Indians have horses. But the numbers are small in comparison to the Indian population and there is no hay to feed stock. Even the buffalo grass was wilted before it could cure on the ground as usual, and contains little nourishment.

What of the Winter?

What will they do this winter, these Sioux of the burned crops and no jobs? Wa-Ta-Uhala, the only Indian among the 22 day-school teachers on the reservation, says: "We have been dictated to so much that we've quit thinking for ourselves."

The superintendent at Pine Ridge says no Indian will be allowed to go hungry, that every reported case of need will be taken care of at once. It is pointed out that 18 Indian policemen, seven government farmers, 22 day-school teachers, and workers at more than 50 missions are in constant touch with the reservation. The Indians say that many reports get no further than the farmer. The usual ration, issued twice a month, consists of sugar, bacon, coffee, rice, flour, and dried and canned fruit. Emergency rations and orders on the traders' stores are issued as required and include some additional items such as canned milk.

Children of school age, of whom there are more than 2000, are well cared for at the government boarding and day schools and the Holy Rosary Mission, four miles from the agency, which has served the Oglalas for more than 40 years.

Since the first of this year the Government has found it necessary to triple the rations issued and give orders for a considerable amount of extra food for the old and sick.

Pine Ridge in the southwestern part of South Dakota is the largest of the seven Sioux reservations, all in the same State except the upper half of Standing Rock which spills over into North Dakota.

Pine Ridge has more than 8000 Oglalas, an increase of more than 800 in the last 10 years. It covers four counties, one of which has been opened to homesteaders, the Indians always being given the preference in filing on land.

25,000 on Reservations

Rosebud, second in size and Indian population, has 5600 Rosebud Indians. Standing Rock has 3500, Cheyenne River 3200, Yankton and Santee, which have been combined under one agent at the Yankton agency, has 4000; Crow Creek and Lower Brule, recently combined, 1500, and Flandreau 300.

There are in all, about 25,000 Sioux on these seven reservations, and conditions at Pine Ridge, the farthest west, are typical of them all.

In a bare bright inner room of the farmer's office at Pine Ridge agency Chief Red Cloud, in the garb of the white man instead of the beaded white buckskin and trailing eagle feathers he wore at the rodeo, talked of conditions among his people.

"Han," he said with a quick, proud nod of his head, "I am the chief of the Oglala Sioux. I talk to my people and they listen to me. I have responsibility for them. I advise them to get out and work. I tell them to plow their lands and put in crops. This year they can't get work. The crops are all burned up. There is no rain. The corn is no good. It grows up but it has no ears. There is no wild fruit. We could survive on choke cerries and wild plums, but there are none.

"You see," with a dramatic gesture toward the three bright sunlit windows, "this room is light. I see just the same this winter will be hard. I have sat in counsel with the agent and told him what we expect. He says the Great White Father will not let his children go hungry. I think the Government should make provision for all the Indians on this reservation this winter. If it would make a fund, we could draw from that.

There is Little Work

"A certain class of Indians draw pensions, money from land sales, from the sale of estates, and some draw rations. But it is all very little. Those who can get jobs, work. There is very little work.

"Our customs are different from the white man. One white man has all the leisure and the man next door to him is hungry. We Indians are different. We have sympathies. We divide. We never have much to eat.

"Last year we got through fairly well. We had some corn, a few potatoes, and choke cherries. Lots of fellows had work. It was an easy winter. Not cold.

"The white man has taken our lands and broken the treaties he has made with us. Now is the time for him to open his heart and help us through this winter. We have very little now. What are my people going to do this winter? That's what's worrying me.

"And this I do not understand. The white men give to those that are hungry in China, in India, in Japan. They are quick as the deer. Their own people starve and they are a little backward. I think the Government should ration all the Indians on the Pine Ridge reservation this winter. There is not much to eat now. What will they do this winter? That's all I have on my mind."

Big Chief Listens to His Mother

Both photos, courtesy Chicago & North Western Railroad

BLUE JEANS ALSO HAVE THEIR PLACE

Left to Right—"Little Fingers," Oglala Sioux, Looks in Vain for Ears on His Corn. Drought Conditions Ruined the Corn Crop on Dakota Reservations. Chief Red Cloud, in Buckskins and Feathered Headdress, is Not Too Big to Take Counsel From His Mother.

JOB ASSURANCE GIVEN AS GOAL FOR INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 1)

tive it offers management to stabilize employment.

Under the Rochester plan, the company alone consider, except in times of extreme emergency, when working employees are assessed 1 per cent of their earnings, he explained. The plan is also less expensive and less open to political manipulation than governmental systems, Mr. Folsom concluded. These expressions of policies harmonize with the stand taken here last night by Mrs. Lillian M. Gilbreth, a member of the National Advisory Committee on Employment recently organized under Mr. Walter S. Gifford.

Hasty Action Opposed

The nation, she said, should not allow itself to be stampeded into adoption of legislation that may weaken the fiber of intelligent efforts to solve rather than dodge pressing economic problems.

Mrs. Gilbreth assured the conference that relief during the coming winter is adequately under way throughout the country. Relief, however, should be explicitly regarded as a temporary necessity, not to be perpetuated by unwise legislation, she warned. Sane, courageous thinking and acting alone can work our permanent solution, she continued.

Chief among her concrete recommendations, Mrs. Gilbreth placed the necessity for long term planning by industry, aided by governmental fact-finding bodies but not controlled by them.

Analysis of Defects

Mrs. Gilbreth analyzed the present situation as two-fold. Glaring defects in the economic system, which permit poverty or worse while markets are surfeited with goods, point to the need for working at better means of distribution, she said.

Pending correction of these defects, everyone can help in the present emergency by preserving within himself and in his relations with others, a cooperative and nonpartisan attitude, she added.

"Our first task," Mrs. Gilbreth continued, "is to rebuild the confidence of the worker in his right conviction that willingness to work and ability to work still imply a job because there is undoubtedly work to be done when people all over the world still lack so many things which they need. It is a matter of providing for production, distribution pay—an economic problem.

"We must call upon and listen to those who have authoritative counsel on how to go about solving this problem. Partisanship should give way in the face of such vital issues. We must not read into the words of sincere counsellors our own partisan views of their political, social or other connections.

"There is a feeling in many parts of the United States that responsibility for industrial and social well-being should be shifted from the individual to the group, from local to centralized activities, from non-governmental to governmental control. The more commendable policy, it appears to me, is to decentralize, starting with the responsibility of the individual and building from that into group responsibility in home, factory, community and so on."

Hoover Plan Commended

Mrs. Gilbreth touched upon President Hoover's "Twenty-year Plan for America," which includes a program of building 4,000,000 homes, thousands of city buildings, and other needed improvements, to provide employment.

In carrying out this plan, she added, every existing facility should be utilized to the fullest. It is better to adopt and improve than to set up new mechanisms before it is certain they are needed.

"It is evident that the answer to this question of security of employment is education of individuals in all parts of industry to utilize the result of research," Mrs. Gilberth concluded, "and educators, whether labeled with this name or not, have a tremendous problem in outlining a program."

Rail Shops Kept Busy

Mr. Bates told how the shops of the Delaware & Hudson have been kept busy, without discharge of any employees to date since 1922.

"No shops by this corporation have been closed," he said, "and no men laid off in the maintenance or clerical branches on account of lack of work. After the first of last month we have been on a five and six-day week basis. Since July 1 we have been on a four-day basis in the maintenance groups."

Wage rates have been kept up. This activity is made possible by a program of constant maintenance, he explained. Instead of deferring repairs on rolling stock and roadbed until revenues have been plentiful until revenues are plentiful, the policy is to keep busy at all times.

As a result," Mr. Bates continued, "our workmen feel secure in their jobs, with consequent stiffening of their morale. Moreover, our total bill for maintenance is less than it would be if we allowed our stock to run down in times of light revenues.

"Employees desire and rightfully expect, continuity of employment, good wages, and good conditions under which to work. Some 15 years ago when the Delaware & Hudson was confronted with restlessness of employees and a heavy labor turnover an experiment was started to solve this difficulty.

Assurance of Employment

"It is still an experiment, but to date continuity of employment has been assured and with improved efficiency, increased productivity and better morale, the management feels satisfied that the experiment has effected a real contribution to stabilization of employment."

As outlined by Mr. Bates, the plan aims to provide mutual advantages to the employee and the corporation; for the former a desirable working environment, which will be conducive to contentment, and for the corporation a team-work attitude on the part of its employees.

Security for the worker was first in such a plan, Mr. Bates said. Assurance was given that jobs would be steady for workers who did their part. Various forms of employee protection through insurance and pensions were adopted.

"This program has entailed painstaking effort over a long period," Mr. Bates concluded, "but it has fully repaid us in the way it has absorbed shocks of the last year."

DOMINGO'S FOREIGN MINISTER DISPLACED

SANTO DOMINGO, R. D., Aug. 27 (By the U. P.)—A few minutes after Señor Rafael Estrella Urena, Minister of Foreign Relations, sailed for the United States and Europe on a vacation yesterday President Trujillo issued a decree appointing Señor Max Henriquez Urena as head of the foreign ministry. Although Señor Estrella Urena had given no indication to friends prior to departing that he contemplated resigning it was generally predicted that he would not return while the present administration is in office.

The new Foreign Minister Señor Henriquez Urena, was former Minister of Instruction and yesterday was succeeded in that post by his brother, Señor Pedro Henriquez Urena, who is now in Buenos Aires.

CRISIS TEACHES CO-OPERATION, DAWES ASSERTS

Ambassador to Britain Stresses Enlightened Public Opinion

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Scot., Aug. 27 (AP)—The world's experience in meeting the present economic crisis will be of great value in bringing about needed domestic and international reforms, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, said in a speech here today.

The Ambassador spoke at the dedication of a memorial gymnasium given to Kirkcudbright by Mr. Thomas Cochran, New York banker.

"It is not in times of adversity that mankind makes its mistakes," General Dawes remarked. "It commits its greatest follies in times of prosperity. It is only when common hardship is being endured and shared, that interdependence of individuals and peoples is realized in such a way as to influence mass attitudes.

"In proportion as there is a correct sensing by each nation of what is actually its own self-interest, the hope of constructive accomplishment in international negotiations is advanced. That the self-interest of any particular people at such a time as this rests in constructive domestic and international coöperation needs no involved explanation to them, for they sense it," the Ambassador said.

"Such a condition of public sentiment silences the demagogues who in normal times, by promoting international prejudices for political purposes, embarrass and delay, even if they do not actually prevent, sensible and constructive agreements of mutual self-interest among the nations."

Ambassador Dawes continued:

"In prosperous times the outcries of the radical minority, as vociferous as it is unrepresentative, exercise their maximum influence upon the timid and irresolute in public places. But it is different in a time of real crisis, either domestic or international. Then under the laws of human nature the separate peoples are sensing their own national and international interest in terms of their own personal interest, and as an inevitable result, not only their domestic, but their international relationships improve."

TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER IMPROVED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The tomb of America's unknown soldier will be sheathed in new, shining marble from Colorado. Three months will be required to carve a 40-ton marble block to be placed directly over the tomb.

Construction and improvement of approaches to the memorial have been under way since December. Replacement of masonry had been delayed awaiting the marble, which now has arrived. Congress appropriated $419,000 for improving approaches, and has made $47,000 available for marble work.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Eilene's Chance

By L. E. FLACK

EILENE looked up with a little sigh. School was starting in less than a week. School. If only she could go. Last year what a busy season this had been, the last finishing touches on her fall clothes, running down town for a new hat, and the prospect of the wonderful year ahead.

The normal school had been all that she had hoped, bright-eyed, eager schoolgirls, interesting classes, pleasant-faced teachers—and then the children she had observed the first semester, and been allowed to help teach the last half of the year. They were such darlings, red-cheeked, round-eyed, sitting so expectantly on their little red chairs, playing contentedly in the sand pile, hopping, skipping, galloping during activity period. This year she was to have had full charge of a similar class for the morning session. If she could only have gone!

But the closing of the mills where her father was superintendent, the long period of inactivity, had changed the plans she had so hopefully made. Later, perhaps next year, she could finish, but at present the family treasury would not finance another year of training.

And now the days stretched blankly ahead. The housework took so little time. If only she could find something to do. But Blynn was a small city—all the clerical positions appeared to be filled. Eilene had inquired at the local library the day before, but even there no opening was available.

There was a slight sound at the door, and the next moment a chubby face smiled winningly at Eilene.

"I come in," the four-year-old announced happily.

Eilene smiled at the charming face as she gathered the small visitor into her arms. Then with mock gravity, "Are you a runaway, or did you get permission?"

"I comed," said the other hastily, but with a guilty glance at the door, "wunned away," she admitted.

"Well, Della, we'll just run right back, and see if we can't get permission."

Mrs. Atley, the next door neighbor, smiled hospitably as Eilene with her small charge entered the yard.

"Why, I hadn't missed her," she acknowledged. "No, it's nap time now, so Della will have to call tomorrow instead. She simply loves running over," she smiled, "though I'm afraid she makes herself a regular nuisance!"

It was later that Eilene, answering the rap at the door, admitted a second caller, a girl of about her own age.

"You simply must come with me," the newcomer said energetically after a few moments' chat. "Dad has given me a check for a new ensemble for school, and I must have you along to help me decide."

Eilene smiled. If she could not go herself, at least she would have the fun of helping her friend shop.

It was as they passed a furniture store on their way home that Corriene remembered an errand.

"Oh, I promised Mother to run in here and see about a chair. Will you have time, Eilene?"

The Little Red Chair

As Corriene was making her selection, Eilene glanced idly about. Chairs of all kinds and descriptions—great overstuffed easy chairs, Windsor rockers, dining room sets, and then suddenly Eilene's eyes lighted, a tiny red chair just like those of her kindergarten class last year. It would be just the thing for little Della Atley! She could imagine the squeal of delight with which the child would greet the gift, and when her friend's selection was made, she purchased it.

It was late that evening, after she had gone to bed, that Eilene suddenly sat up, eyes glowing, a faint hint of red in her cheeks.

It was—it simply was—impossible. And still—her voice trembled with excitement. Why not? The little red chair had given her the idea. Why couldn't she have a little class of her own! Blynn had no kindergarten. There had frequently been talk of organizing one, but nothing had been done about it, and the four and five-year-olds were a problem to many a busy mother.

Her thoughts raced on. There were little Harry Borton, just five, Helen Longton on the next street, Carol Thorne, Laurette Mitchel, Norma Pierce, Marian Burton, Della. She counted them off on her fingers, eleven in all. And if she charged $4 apiece, why it would make $44 a month. She could earn something for normal expenses. She—

The morning brought a bright-eyed Eilene, and as soon as the breakfast dishes were washed, she slipped into her brown coat, and made her first call.

Would Mrs. Atley be interested in sending Della to a private kindergarten from 9 to 12 every day if one were organized?

Busy Days

Would she? Mrs. Atley repeated smilingly. Why, it would be simply wonderful! And Eilene was just the one to organize it. Eilene blushed rosily at the praise. And as for herself, Mrs. Atley declared, it would be just what she needed. With Della under expert supervision, she could do her morning work, run out for the necessary shopping, and be ready by noon for a pleasant afternoon.

The next few days were busy ones for Eilene as she canvassed the residential district, and her work brought encouraging results. Corriene ran in to say good-by, and was enthusiastic over the plan.

"Why, I almost wish I were staying home, too," she laughed.

At the sugger table that evening Eilene displayed a list of names.

"Oh, it's going to be so interesting!" she said happily. "Three more today. Mrs. Fisher sent me over to that new neighbor of hers, and she has the dearest little girl. Then Mrs. Allen told me about a Mrs. Winton who has moved into the Corton house, and she enrolled her little twin boys. I thought there would only be eleven, but that makes fourteen.

"And oh, Daddy, I'm going to send up to Miss Marner, the kindergarten instructor, for all the latest materials, and Mr. Gordon says he can give me a special price on the chairs and tables. I saw Corriene's brother coming home from school—he's in the eighth grade now—and he promised to make me a sandbox for the kiddies."

Busy Days of Preparation

The following days were busy ones in the Graham home. First there was the clearing of the large sun parlor, which Eilene had selected for her enterprise. The rugs were rolled up, draperies taken down to be replaced by sparkling white curtains. The yellow oak floor was covered with a clean linoleum rug, where little feet could tramp to their hearts' content. Pretty blooming plants were placed in window boxes, the small table and chairs were arranged in place; the new sandbox occupied a corner of the room.

The supplies had arrived from the normal school—tiny construction toys, pails, shovels, picture books, scissors, crayola, as well as several packing boxes which Eilene had secured from a local store and which would make lovely playhouses.

Eilene looked at the attractive scene with glowing eyes. Tomorrow they would come. She had been so busy that she had not missed the normal school.

The next day when the little class gathered, it was an exciting scene, and Eilene skillfully led her small pupils through the newness of the first day.

"Tan us tum back tomorrow?" little Harry Borton asked hopefully, his wide blue eyes on her, and Eilene smiled at the beaming face when she assured him that he might.

She smiled again a moment later as she realized that already the busy little workers were getting accustomed to the new rules and routine.

Learning to Play

"No, Helen," Della was saying. "You can't have the ball now. It's Norma's turn."

It was remarkabe how the days flew—September, October, November. There were frequent letters from Corriene. Work at the normal was progressing as usual.

Miss Marner had inquired about her several times. Everyone wished she were there.

The bright, newsy letter brought a happy flush to Eilene's cheeks. The days were lovely now, filled with happy activity. The mills had reopened and Daddy had returned to his work. Her own little fund was steadily increasing.

And then came the task of preparing a little entertainment. It was to be the outgrowth of the everyday activity of the class, and the children were happily expectant. The band of three with jingling instruments practiced whole-heartedly to keep time with the piano. There were the red invitations for the five-year-olds to make with paste, pictures, red paper and crayolas, Eilene typing in the date and place.

Eilene wrote enthusiastically about the little event, and a return letter informed her that Corriene would arrive on the 2 o'clock train for the week-end.

The group of mothers and friends gathered, and were seated at one end of the room. Eilene, ears alert, heard the distant whistle of the train, and soon a familiar voice in the hall. The program had just begun, she was at the piano, the little kindergarten pupils proudly walking, trotting, galloping according to the music, the band keeping time with their small instruments and a drum.

Then Suddenly Eilene's Eyes Lighted on a Tiny Red Chair.

When Eilene rose, she caught a glimpse of her friend, and smiled, but it was not until later when the children and guests were going that she had time to speak to her. And then she started with surprise.

An Unexpected Visitor

"Miss Marner! Why, what a surprise! Corriene, why didn't you tell me? And sitting back here. Why, you couldn't see at all."

The instructor smiled pleasantly.

"It really was splendid Eilene." She held out a friendly hand. "We've missed you so much in our kindergarten department. So when Corriene told me about your little program, I invited myself down for a visit."

It was later when the three were sitting in the cheerful living room before the warm glow of the fireplace that Miss Marner approached the subject about which she had come.

Would Eilene be interested in finishing her normal training this year? Oh, yes, she could, in anwer to Eilene's surprised expression. The normal would accept this actual experience in place of practice work at the training school, and if she attended the second semester and summer session she could finish easily.

The school was offering a scholarship of tuition. Miss Marner was chairman of the committee to select a student, and Eilene's name had been mentioned. Would she accept it for the second semester?

Eilene's face was a study. Daddy was working now. With the tuition paid, and the money which she had earned she could finish this year. She—

Corriene had been smilingly waiting her turn.

"And, dear, I've a little surprise for you, too. You know, Dad's president of the school board here, and he says they really are going to put in a kindergarten next year. And," she paused dramatically, "I have the pleasure of informing you that the teacher selected is Miss Eilene Graham."

A hint of moisture shone in Eilene's eyes. Why, why, she could finish. And a kindergarten teacher in her own home town school. Why, everything had turned out so different—

Eilene looked up bright-eyed.

"Oh," she said happily. "What—what a wonderful chance!"

Miss Marner put out a friendly hand.

"And all the better," she smiled, "because you helped make it, yourself."

Mail Bag

York, England

Dear Editor:

May I congratulate you upon the Mail Bag? I think it is a wonderful idea. I came across the Monitor very casually and saw the Mail Bag, and consequently have written to some addresses I found in that and another issue. I am 19 years of age and am exceedingly fond of all outdoor pastimes, especially camping. I belong to the Rangers (the part of the Girl Guides' organization for girls over 16) and it is through them I have learned so much of the life in the open.

While I should dearly love to correspond with girls in any lands, especially Russia, China, or Holland, I am afraid they would have to write in English, for that is the only language I can write in safely.

As I have spent most of my life in York, I could tell plenty of our wonderful city with the Minster, known in Europe as "Europe's treasure house of stained glass," and it really does deserve the title.

Hoping that someone answers my letter, and with all good wishes for the Mail Bag and its readers.

Muriel G.-B.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

For a number of years I have watched the progress of The Christian Science Monitor, and I think it very entertaining and instructive. I have enjoyed especially the description of the correspondents of their communities.

Oregon also has an historical background. The great Columbia River was given its name in 1792 and this was followed in 1804 by the overland journey to the mouth of that river by Lewis and Clark. For a number of years this region formed the "bone of contention" between the United States and Great Britain. Oregon is dotted with beautiful parks and monuments, among which the famous Champoeg Park, 31 miles from Portland, the Rose City, marks the site of the first American government on the Pacific coast. According to tradition, Champoeg was an Indian village long before the coming of the white man. It was selected as a warehouse by the Hudson's Bay Fur Company as early as 1829. On May 2, 1843, the residents assembled there and by vote of 52 for and 50 against, organized the first provisional government in Oregon. A monument stands upon the spot and on it are inscribed the names of the 52 men who voted to establish the American government.

I am 17, have been a Boy Scout for almost six years, and am especially interested in stamp collecting, oratory and dramatics, archery, fencing, and my pet, a Belgian hare. I should welcome letters from all over the world and especially from France, Germany and Spain, whose languages I study in high school.

Sanford J.

Collingswood, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

For about three years I have been very much interested in reading the Mail Bag and have been actively engaged in "Mail Bagging" ever since my very first glimpse into the Mail Bag column of our much beloved Monitor. I have made many delightful friends everywhere through this lovely medium and I wish to express my appreciation for the Mail Bag and the Monitor, too, which has made this very interesting means of friendship possible.

Recently I have returned from a lovely trip to the Middle West where I met and was entertained by a number of my pen friends. It is always so lovely to meet these girls and I have had the pleasure of so many similar meetings.

I cannot put into words what I feel for the Mail Bag and for all the good that I have received through it. I love each one of my dear pen friends and their friendship means much to me. Had it not been for the Monitor and our Mail Bag I would not have had these wonderful pen friendships, many of which have ripened into rich personal friends through meeting them. To say that I am grateful to the Monitor and the Mail Bag and to our Mail Bag editor would express it very lightly.

Although I am "over 20" and have many correspondents I should still enjoy more pen friends from anywhere. I am greatly interested in art and should like to hear from others who are also interested in this subject.

With all good wishes to the Mail Bag,

Dorothy M.

Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

Illinois is my home but I'm visiting here and like it very much. Lexington is a very historical city in a historical section of Kentucky. It was the home of Henry Clay, John Breckenridge, the youngest Vice-President the United States ever had, General John H. Morgan, of Civil War fame, and Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln. The first college west of the Allegheny Mountains—Transylvania—is here at Lexington.

Close to Lexington, in Harrodsburg, is Fort Harrod, the oldest white settlement west of the Alleghenies. I had the opportunity of going through the fort, which is a state park, and would love to tell anyone interested about it. I have been to Hodgenville, where Abraham Lincoln was born, and where the log cabin in which he was born still stands. I went through "My Old Kentucky Home" at Bardstown, in which Stephen C. Foster wrote the song by that name. Then there are the famous and beautiful thoroughbred horse farms around Lexington which I have enjoyed so much.

I am 18 and go to the Christian Science Sunday School. My hobbies are reading, sports, coin, stamp, and post card collecting, corresponding, cooking and traveling. I should love to hear from the United States and abroad especially from Alaska, Norway, Sweden, South Africa, or Hawaii. Please do not let that keep any of the rest of you friends from writing, for I'm eager to hear from everywhere.

Jane C.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Jewel D. (14), East Cleveland, Ohio.—Interested in poetry and outdoor sports. Exchange school papers.

Donna A. (15), Minneapolis, Minn.

Betty N. (16), Berlin, Germany.—Interested in sports.

Eloise L. (16), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in music, athletics and animals.

Leigh Rae W. (16), New York, N. Y.—Interested in dramatics and stamp collecting.

Ethel Y. (17), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from foreign countries.

Jo Anne T. (19), Lakewood, Ohio.

Jean B., West Hampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.—From girls 16 to 19.

From Boys

Ava B. (16), Auckland, New Zealand.—Exchange postcards and magazines.

Robert S. (19), Pont-Audemer, France.—From boys in California, New York, Canada, Mexico, Scotland and Ireland.

Over 20

Grace O., Leominster, Mass.—Interested in literature, travel, sewing and embroidery.

Mrs. Gladys V. H., Subiaco, Western Australia.—Interested in art, music, books, stamps and photography.

Mrs. Fanay A., Greenwood, Ind.

Audrey R., La Crosse, Wis.

Katharine G., Leominster, Mass.—Interested in music, photography, arts and crafts, gardening and radio.

Will Eleanor Buchanan and Isabelle Fisher of Los Angeles, Calif., please send in their street addresses as there are letters waiting for them.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

The Tale of a Mongoose

By RUTH BARTON

II

SOMEWHAT naturally, Chippy did not make friends so quickly with Billy as he had done with me. A certain mutual distrust was evident for several weeks. The mongoose was far more anxious to be friendly than the cat, who was inclined to regard him as an interloper.

But there came a day when, to my relief, Billy decided to respond to the little creature's evident desire to play, and when Chippy had made one of his lightning attacks upon the cat's invitingly outspread tail, the latter suddenly retaliated by a sporting attempt upon the long wiry "brush" which protruded from beneath the cover of the chair where Chippy had taken refuge. An amusing game at once began, and from then onward the cat and the mongoose indulged in daily play which provided endless fun for the onlooker.

There was, in the garden, a long narrow bed of dianthus in full bloom, standing about two feet high. Billy would crouch behind the flowers, every sense alert, but unable to sight the mongoose. Chippy, on the other side, had the advantage of being able to stand up on his little hind legs and peer across. This extra height sometimes enabled him to catch a glimpse of the cat, and in one swift movement he would be over the top of the border and scampering in pursuit.

Billy, if he were quick enough, jumped back again, and so the play went on from side to side. As often as not, in the scurry of the game, one of the animals would miss the mark and disappear completely in the flowers, followed at once by the other, with the result that in a short time that border resembled a cornfield after heavy rain, the flowers battered and beaten to the ground! But the play was so funny that I could never bring myself to stop it.

The habit of standing on their hind legs, which is peculiar to mongooses, has the oddest effect of making them appear almost human. At any strange or sudden sound, Chippy would instantly rise, alert and eager, suspicion and curiosity personified.

An endearing habit, strange in a creature naturally wild, was the way in which he would answer to his name. I often used to call him capriciously just for the pleasure of watching his response. Sometimes he would be on the veranda, trotting up and down on some business of his own, in and out of the palm tubs. At the first call he would stop still, lift his head and listen intently. At the second he would come running in the direction of the voice, and having found me, stand up, stretched to his fullest height, and peer into my face, as if to ask me the reason for the summons.

This habit was quite irresistible, and had to be rewarded with a game. I admit there were times when he failed to respond to my call, as when he was especially busy, and would pretend not to hear; or after the first involuntary pause of attention, would run rapidly out of earshot. But it was not often that I called in vain, and this responsive habit alone, apart from other friendly ones, entitles the mongoose to a high place in the light of domestic pets.

Above everything Chippy loved to come, when I was resting on my bed, and stretch his body across my neck, tucking his nose behind my ear, and making a soft little vibrant purr, just like a cat's to show his satisfaction. This sound surprised me immensely when I first heard it, as I had not known that any animal not of the cat tribe was capable of purring.

Yet another quaint trick, when he wanted my company in addition to warmth and sleep, was to push his way beneath my skirts, and snuggle down on my knees. This habit probably developed as the result of his intense dislike to the draft from the electric fan. Provided I remained, he would lie quite still for hours like this, nothing of him visible save his tail, drooping gracefully over the edge of the chair.

These were the only occasions when Billy was able to get even with his playmate. Entering the room when Chippy was sleeping thus, he would cautiously approach the pendant tail, and after watching it solemnly for some time, would suddenly seize it joyfully with both front paws. Instantly Chippy was awake and on top of him, and he would leap for safety onto a sofa, leaving the outraged mongoose chattering wrathfully below!

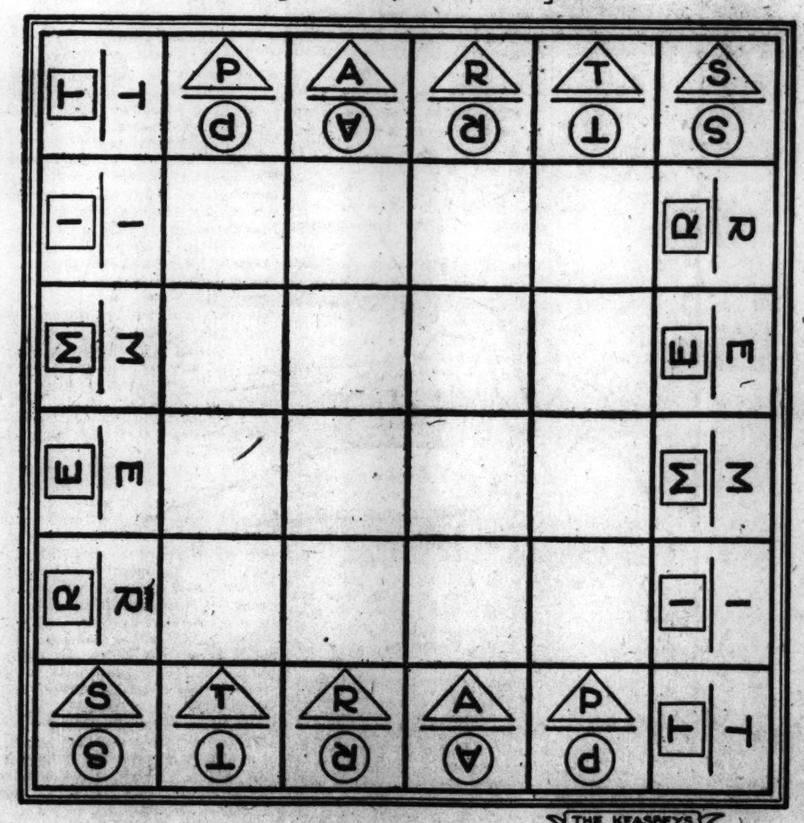
(To Be Continued Next Thursday.)

Bruin Takes Possession

HIS MORNING PLUNGE

This watering-trough, by all familiar and time-honored laws the sole property of Dobbin, is here being nonchalantly invaded by Bruin in the cause of coolness. He is really combining business with pleasure, for, by taking his plunge here, he can cool off and at the same time keep an eye out for friendly "tourists" with bags of candy, peanuts, or other bits of food that Bruin likes—for his home is in Yellowstone Park, where all wild life is protected by the Government (and consequently is not so wild) and where several hundred thousand visitors yearly indulge his natural taste for sweets.

The Game of Checkagrams



TWO, three or four can play this game. Prepare 20 pieces of cardboard about one-half inch square. Mark a letter on each of them as follows—on the first five, mark simply the letters T-I-M-E-R; on five more mark the same five letters, but put a square around each letter; on the next five mark the letters S-T-R-A-P, marking a circle around each letter, and on the remaining five pieces mark the letters S-T-R-A-P with a triangle around each letter.

Each player chooses a side of the diagram and selects the five pieces of cardboard or counters whose letters match the letters in the upper half of the squares nearest him, placing the counters on the corresponding squares.

The players take turns, moving one square at a time vertically or horizontally (never diagonally), or they may jump either their own or their opponents' counters vertically or horizontally. Counters are not removed from the board when jumped.

The object of the game is to move the five letters or counters to the opposite side of the board, reversing their order en route and thus forming an anagram of the word formed in the starting layout. Thus, a player starting with "STRAP" forms the word "PARTS" on the opposite side of the board in like manner.

The first player properly to complete the anagram of his layout word on the lettered squares across the board wins the game.

If two players desire a more difficult game, they may use all the counters (as when four play), each moving two sets of five counters from opposite sides of the board. In this event, players may move any one of their ten counters each turn. The first player to place all of his ten counters on their proper lettered squares wins the game.

ROMANCE AND REALITY

SOMETIMES, when you turn the pages of a book, your mind is seeking romance. You long to leave a too-familiar world . . . to travel with the speed of thought to far-off purple lands . . . to bathe in tepid, lotus-scented surf.

But your daily paper finds you in a more practical mood. Interested in real people, in the facts of the day. Looking for news of things that you may buy and enjoy—*here and now.*

You may find in the advertisement just what you want in the way of a better breakfast food, or a new radio, or an improved face powder. If the thing fits into your living, is practical and possible and promising—you are vitally interested. Because you are reading about yourself!

Today, a great many things that were romantic dreams only ten years ago are common realities. Life has more color, more charm, more adventure. And the things that give it all these may be found in the advertising columns.

Advertising discusses realities—romantic ones often enough—but actual articles *you* can have for your own, new joys for *your* family stepping stones to *your* happiness.

The advertisements in this paper are written for you. They are real. They are reliable. Take their advice.

THE HOME FORUM

A Word for the Adult

IF IN what follows I shall be found to sing of youth in milder strains than is common for that idyllic age, the reason is not that I would depreciate, but merely that youth, though necessarily conspicuous in the argument, is only incidental to my theme. I shall therefore leave all the beauty and the wonder, all the unfettered imagination, the energy and high resolve of youth to the poets and others who have found the Muse ever responsive on such matters, and betake myself, not without diffidence, to that dull and prosaic branch of humanity—the adult.

How very dull and uninteresting the adult of today has become I had not fully appreciated until the other day, when certain words, after ringing through a great conclave of young men, broke out of the hall and came to me, on the wings of the press. I noted them down, for they were uttered by one whose name is familiar in all parts of the world where young men meet together. They are these: "Good will has been badly shaken by economic conditions. The older generation has largely lost its grip, and therefore we must look to the rising generation to recapture good will and improve it."

Perhaps the speaker said and meant just this. Perhaps he did not—for the words are taken from their context and that, as everyone admits, is unreasonable. But in these days of broadcasting in print and spoken word, when the size of audiences increases ten-thousand-fold, my interest is not so much in what the speaker actually said as in what the legions of his listeners think he said. And I, and I am sure some thousands of others, beheld these ominous words undiminished in their solemn import by any extenuating phrase.

The message was given to youth, and certainly none can deny that much of the war's long trail of wreckage will still be left for today's youth to cope with a few years hence. None will question the wisdom of warning youth well betimes of the impending task. But if in this message one should read, as I do, some idea of intrusting youth with a clean slate—a slate on which the adulthood of today has left no mark—then I fancy it is time for the adult to pick up his discarded lyre and remind the world that he has his own song to sing.

Let it be admitted, however, that youth is always eager to reform the world and reconstruct it on a better plan. I remember well how, in my younger days, I felt confident that the key to the perfect social order lay in my youthful breast, and never have I regretted those ardent speculations, for they brought much enrichment to my life, notwithstanding that a solid wall of prosaic adults—fortunately perhaps—came between me and my Utopia. It was not till after I had grown in experience—both forward and backward as it were—and learned that my most brilliant recipes had already been ventilated by the Brahmana poets of the East, or the Greek sages of the West, certainly in the works of the Utopists, that I saw the need of a longer view of humanity than the decade or two I had had the opportunity of inspecting.

It may be said that with the youth of today it is different, for no wise man of the past had to cope with the wonders of steam and electricity that are visible today. No Greek philosopher enabled us to see that the world could be circled in less time than a sumpter mule might be driven from Athens to the rugged hills of Sparta. But is it not possible to exaggerate the importance of all this steam and electricity? Many thoughtful people seem to believe it is, and they are only echoing thoughts that were current when the machine age first began to dawn. Was it not George Eliot, who said, in her *Adam Bede:* "Ingenious philosophers tell you, perhaps, that the great work of the steam engine is to create leisure for mankind. Do not believe them: it only creates a vacuum for eager thought to rush in."

We want our youth, indeed, to scan the horizon, to dream and evolve fresh new thoughts and to give humanity its lightness and joy. The world needs its youth more than ever today. And youth, as if it sensed the special need, has developed remarkable aptitude for its difficult task. The heavy burden that awaits it later on will fall on no unready shoulders. But, in getting youth accoutered for the struggle, shall it be said that the adult has not his preponderant part to play?—that he has been appalled by the devastation, moral and material?—that he is inactive and has lost his grip? Shall it be said that the adult has nought of experience to hand down to the youth, that he must forfeit the loyalty and respect of those who should honor him?

Is it the custom for the adults of a post-disaster period to cease to operate—for humanity to do nothing but sit down and wait for the next generation to come along? Other upheavals have been lesser in extent, but not in degree, and if one studied the amazing recuperative powers of the Greek states during the Peloponnesian War, of most European countries after the Thirty Years War, of America after the civil strife, he may search far before finding it whispered that the adulthood had lost its grip. Rather was the grip redoubled in the natural effort to restore the normal order. Is humanity today, then, with its added experience, so inferior to its predecessors in fortitude that it is impotent in the wake of calamity? If it were so, then humanity would be in evil case, for youth, despising age, would be merely preparing the way to be despised in turn a few years hence.

I believe that, if age has lost its grip of anything, it is only of wrong things. Ideals that were no ideals have suddenly been dropped. Until the war it was thought right to hold to Christian teachings, so long as they did not interfere with national aspirations. The war came and the bottom fell out of this comfortable theory. It has been learned that preaching and practice must be in harmony or catastrophe is certain to follow. The work of eliminating national aspirations has been pushed on with what will appear, a century hence, to have been amazing rapidity. Then, too, it is being learned that, if one form of discrepancy ends in disaster, others may do likewise. It is being realized on all sides that, if Christian doctrines are being professed just so long as they do not interfere with our business or social ambitions or our habits of comfortable living, then we are heading for fresh disaster.

Such considerations as these have brought down with a crash rotten parts of the underpinning on which we have been reared for generations. But do not think that our adulthood is sitting on the doorstep, moping and whining that it has lost its grip. For, though the progress to peace and good will may seem halting; though trade is passing through unheard-of depression, though the unemployed are counted in their millions, the adult of today—the thinking adult—is at work with a grip that he never held before. He does not publish his work abroad, for events have brought to him a new humility. The overthrow of false pretense has made him bow his head. He cares not to make a show of racing around, multiplying speed and inventions or bringing off spectacular political or business coups. For a greater task has been thrust upon him. It has fallen to him to build up the new thought foundations for the coming new era, so that, when the new generation comes along with the scaffolding, it will have the site prepared. He may seem to be doing nothing, for his work is largely invisible and underground, nor is it computed in fact and figure. Only now and then will you detect some of the digging and grading, as when the older German people remain steady and patient through the poverty and tribulation of the long years of adversity, or when the British people, with the prestige of their cherished Empire diminished before increasing hardships, remain loyal and calm. But the work is for the most part unseen, yet until it is done and the thought foundations laid, no structure of permanent value can be set up.

It is humanity as a whole that has this task, and stout hearts and thoughtful individuals, scattered about in all countries, are continuing their vigils, thinking over the signs of the times—steadily building.

H. J. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Mrs. Palmer's Hiding Place

Our farm in Boxford has never been owned by anybody but ourselves and the Indians. Captain John Peabody built his house here in 1660, and out of it came that tribe of Peabodys who have since wandered into every state of the Union and even made their name blest in far-away London. . . . Of its hundred and twenty-five acres about half is woodland. Its large two-chimneyed house stands in an open field or park of twenty acres, dotted with trees which mark the line of the run and enclose a small sheet of water. Oaks and maples fill the rocky pasture in the rear; while across the road, and at about an equal distance in front, the sandier soil is covered with pines. Perhaps the feature of this bit of ground which was most loved by Mrs. Palmer is the twenty-foot brook, which, after sauntering through the tall pines, zigzags through meadows and yields us, in addition to its beauty and murmur, the more solid delights of pickerel, lilies, stepping-stones, and bathing-pool. . . .

Her home was on an adjoining lot, a stone's throw distant but unparted by boundaries. It is a small, picturesque structure, with central chimney, and is almost hidden by foliage. It sits on its little bank like a turtle on a log. Half a century ago it came into my family, but was then already a hundred and fifty years old. In its low rooms, each having a big fire-place, one easily touches the ceilings with the hand. Across the ceiling of the large living room runs the supporting oak beam. The chamber above is wainscoted with pine which time has deepened almost to mahogany. Shutters of the same wood slide across its windows.

But the outside of this house is more important than the inside, though between the two there is little distinction, for the floor is on a level with the ground, and long diamond windows give exit on all sides, while porch and large bay-window bind it still more closely to the earth. East and west are piazzas, so sheltered with shrubbery as to increase the nestlike aspect, the western being fitted as an outdoor study and shielded from every storm. Tables and chairs and bookshelves and sofa are on it, and in the rear it connects with a library of fifteen hundred volumes. On it we live and work. . . .

Such was Mrs. Palmer's happy hiding-place. No telegraph connects it with the city, the station is a mile from the village, our house half a mile from this, the railroad a branch line, and there is no hotel. Here she was fairly secure from invasion. There were no calls to make, no lectures to give, no committees to meet, and little company was invited. Occasionally the daughter of a friend was with us, and of the congenial company in the ancestral house we saw as little or as much as we liked. "Winters for other people," we used to say, "summers for ourselves." . . .

Here we came for the fortnight after our wedding, when the pine boughs were loaded with snow and the world without and within was like fairyland. Here in subsequent years we often returned to celebrate that anniversary, or—more beautiful still—for the early spring recess. Scattered up and down the working time many Sundays found us here, apple-blossom Sunday never failing. Though May and June were too hurried a season to be passed here in full, we usually contrived a few days then for observing nature's miracles. And never does nature appear more miraculous than to the tired eyes of the dweller in cities when, after absence, he once more rests them on green fields stretched out against dark trees.—GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, in "The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer."

Where Rolls the Oregon

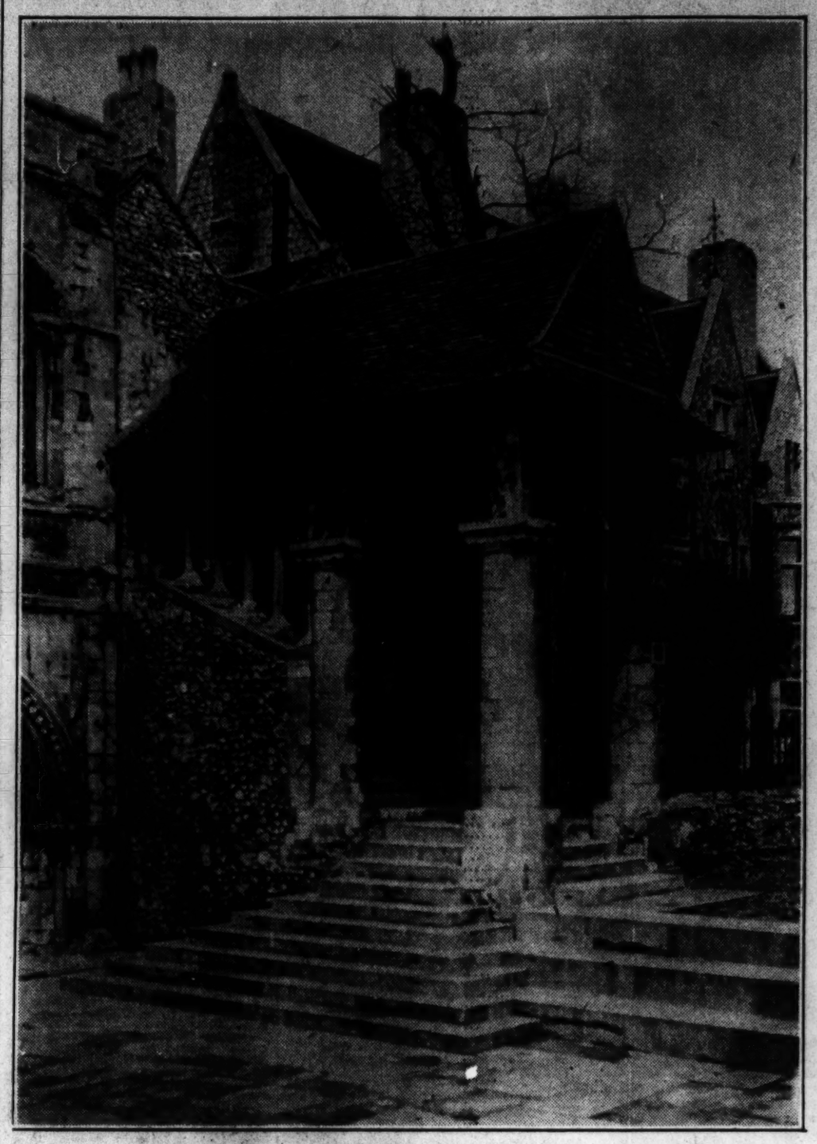
See once these stately scenes, then roam no more;
No more remains on earth to eager eyes;
The cataract comes down, a broken roar,
The palisades defy approach, and rise
Green moss'd and dripping to the clouded skies.
The canon thunders with its full of foam,
And calls loud-mouth'd, and all the land defies;
The mounts make fellowship and dwell at home
In snowy brotherhood beneath their purpled dome.

The rainbows swim in circles round, and rise
Against the hanging granite walls till lost
In drifting dreamy clouds and dappled skies,
A grand mosaic intertwined and toss'd
Along the mighty cañon, bound and cross'd
By storms of screaming birds of sea and land;
The salmon rush below, bright red and boss'd
In silver. . . .

Here sweep the wide wild waters cold and white
And blue in their far depths; divided now
By sudden swift canoe as still and light
As feathers nodding from the painted brow
That lifts and looks from out the imaged prow.
Ashore you hear the papoose shout at play;
The curl'd smoke comes from underneath the bough
Of leaning fir: the wife looks far away
And sees a swift slim bark divide the dashing spray.

Slow drift adown the river's level'd deep,
And look above; lo, columns! woods! the snow!
The rivers rush upon the brink and leap
From out the clouds three thousand feet below,
And land afoam in tops of firs that grow
Against your river's rim: they plash, they play
In clouds, now loud and now subdued and slow,
A thousand thunder tones; they swing and sway
In idle winds, long leaning shafts of shining spray.

—From "The Poetical Works of JOAQUIN MILLER."



Photograph by Dorothy Dudley

The Old Norman Staircase at Canterbury Cathedral

FORMIDABLE columns of praise might be written, by the lover of things English, on the subject of ancient porches. Relics of architectural periods reaching back as far as the Tudor, as far as the Early English, as far even as the Norman, all have their peculiar charm compounded of crumbling brick, of moss-incrusted tiles or of great blackened beams. Sometimes they are attached a little incongruously to the massive stone pile of a cathedral, sometimes more plausibly they shelter the little sunken entrance to a remote country church; sometimes, indeed, they are left strangely stranded in an ill-kept Elizabethan farmyard—as was one which is well-remembered, lying warm beneath the afternoon sun, its tipsy bricks glowing red under the flutter of a bevy of pure white pigeons. Then, too, whoever could forget that ruined porch—called Galilee—which is one of the most appealing vestiges of Fountains Abbey? Its low procession of diminutive arches has somewhat the feeling of these even smaller ones, bounding the stairway in the accompanying photograph.

This Norman porch and staircase leads now to one of the buildings of the King's School, just behind Canterbury Cathedral. One gazes at it and conjectures what might have been its original use. Do the eager English lads ever pause to wonder, as they bound noisily up and down, their arms crammed with books or cricket bats or tennis rackets? Before Thomas à Becket, before Edward the Black Prince, before Chaucer's Pilgrims journeyed to Canterbury, there was still the place which the Romans had known and the Danes—a Canterbury which became of speedy importance to the Norman conquerors of England. For the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 1070 recorded: "In this year Lanfranc, who was Abbot of Caen, came to England, and a few days later became Archbishop of Canterbury." A porch such as this, almost unbelievably hoary, plays still an active part in affairs and so helps us to feel the shadowy presence of the bold Normans behind the England of today.

The School Special

Every now and again, on such and such a platform at this or that London terminus, a motley collection of parenthood may be met with, pacing restlessly up and down or gazing anxiously up the line. Recurrence of the occasion has familiarized most of them with each other, even though they are identified only as Betty Thingummy's mother, or Pauline so and so's daddy.

But here it comes, the School Special! Small heads are thrust out of carriage windows. A forest of arms are waving: "There's Mary," or "Here's Michael."

"Hullo, Mummy! Hullo, Daddy!" "Hullo, Auntie!" and the platform is a whirl of tennis racquets or hockey sticks, school uniforms or caps, porters and luggage.

Thus commence the periodical holidays—for the children. For grown-ups, it is the reassumption of their multifarious office. Like the luckless individual in "The Mikado," destined to embody every state department, they combine the roles of legislator, arbitrator, general information bureau and universal provider. Such important matters as: What time must we go to bed? How much pocket money? May we do this, that or several hundred other things? again demand attention. If nothing else particular is on hand, there is always one child in possession of this or that and another to "demand the reason why." Camera films, safety pins, pencils, fruit, ices are but a few of the things that the grown-up must be equal to producing instantly, from nowhere, in the most unlikely surroundings. Half-a-dozen precious caterpillars are to be taken suddenly on the strength, or a rabbit joins the permanent establishment—suitable quarters and provender are requisitioned and have to be immediately furnished. Even so, it is more often than not the parent who saves them from imminent starvation, in the hurry of starting off for a day's outing (in the case of the rabbit, at any rate, for the caterpillars, if not already escaped from durance vile, somewhere in mother's room, have, of course, to accompany the expedition).

Yes, being in the parent business is certainly as arduous a calling as may be. Some day there will be a union to protect them and limit their hours of labor to not more than twelve or fourteen a day. And their wages—meager enough are they as things go. Days of holiday preparation, involving most intricate staff work, to transfer the family more or less complete into winter or summer quarters; incessant catering, remembering that Jane likes this and Jack the other particular food. All tiresome, and yet—a heartfelt "Thank you," a radiant smile of grateful happiness, two little arms making an eager effort to help along, some small carefully planned surprise for Mummy or Daddy—well, parents are like that, I suppose.

Blue

Have you seen blue? Cite me no summer sky
Nor that great sapphire throbbing on your third
And most significant finger; not a word
Of gentian or of larkspur. Italy
Vaunts her enchanting Côte d'Azur. But I
Have once beheld the color, and been stirred
As never by a flower or wing of bird
Or gem or sky—the pure essential dye!

Between San Pedro and the island port
Of Avalon, in the deep channel burns
A blue ineffable—a blue that turns
All pigments pale—a color that makes sport
Of all chromatic preconceptions. You
Must see that water—*then you have seen blue!*
Some favoring conditions hard to name,
Some subtle fusion of sea-brine and air,
Some magic of reflection—who can claim
To understand? The marvelous fact is there.

JULIA BOYNTON GREEN.

The "Father's house"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE discord and unhappiness, the sickness and sin, seeming to exist in human experience come from the mistaken belief that man can be, and actually is, separated from divine Love. If one were fully conscious of himself as existing in divine Love, as the object of Love's tender care, he could not experience lack, inharmony, sin, or disease, because not one of these false conditions comes from Love, nor is there in any one of them a trace of the sublime nature of God, divine Love. The need of humanity, in order to experience health, harmony, and abundance of good, is to get rid of the notion that materiality is the creation of God, who is Spirit, and to know man, God's image and likeness, as living, moving, and having his being within divine Love alone.

As recorded in the fourteenth chapter of John's Gospel, after tenderly urging his disciples not to be troubled, Christ Jesus said to them, "In my Father's house are many mansions." Every statement of the truth to which the Master gave utterance was meant for his every follower in every age. All may therefore take heart and cast out every thought of trouble and anxiety, for the Father's house is here in our midst; its door is open wide, offering hospitality to all.

On page 578 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of the twenty-third Psalm, naming God "Love" as the beloved disciple did, and rendering the last words thus: "I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever." The Father's house, then, is a state of consciousness of God as Love, to which all may attain. Love is divine Mind, inexhaustible, universal, impartial, and embracing man. On page 475 of Science and Health we read, "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique." For man, in God's likeness, to be separated from Love for an instant is therefore an impossibility. He cannot lose his divine consciousness of or ability to reflect Love. God, infinite Love, is his Father-Mother, the incomparably tender One, who is always giving, without pause or limit, to man, the object of His love.

And what does Love give? Its own pure and perfect ideas and qualities: goodness, holiness, health, purity, innocence, wisdom, intelligence, tenderness, virtue. As the sunbeam abides in unity with the sun, receiving all its radiance and warmth from the sun, so man exists in the very heart of Love, receiving from it all that he is and all that he has, and giving expression to Love's qualities and attributes.

The foregoing facts are not too absolute to be brought to bear beneficently upon human affairs. The only condition to be changed is that of a false belief in the reality of something opposed to God, Love. If in the human sense of things one should be conscious of coldness, he would obtain a sense of warmth by seeking out the heat and remaining in its vicinity. So one who has a sense of error, in any form, will find its antidote by flooding his mentality with those blessed truths to be found in the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science; by dwelling upon them, and keeping his thoughts in unceasing company with them.

There is only one Life and that is Love. Love's reflection is universal, individual, harmonious; therefore belief in discord must be repudiated, and thought must be kept close to God, the only Life and Love. Though we appear to live in a material world, to do material work, to partake of material food and drink and clothe ourselves materially, one who gains the consciousness of Love is master in these experiences, bringing them under the government of the infinite Mind, Love, so that harmony in every legitimate phase of human affairs can be demonstrated.

One might hesitate to make too great demands upon the kindness and affection even of an individual by whom he is beloved, but too great demands can never be made upon divine Love. One may pray unceasingly for more wisdom and understanding, for purity and affection, for grace and obedience. He may humbly and trustfully ask to be taught to know and love the Father's will, and as he turns away from material sense and keeps thought uplifted to receive these holy inspirations, he will find his consciousness flooded with the light and beauty of ever-present Love. Thus, through the open door of holy desire, one enters the boundless dwelling place of Love's ideas,—the Father's house,—where there is no separation from good, and each individual consciousness is completely satisfied with that which the Father provides. One approaching this blessed state will find that he is learning to love God supremely and his neighbor as himself, for he will reflect abundant good to all with whom he has contact, and this good will be multiplied in his own experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Des „Vaters Haus"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DIE Widerwärtigkeit und die Freudlosigkeit, die Krankheit und die Sünde, die im menschlichen Leben vorzukommen scheinen, sind die Folge des irrtümlichen Glaubens, daß der Mensch von der göttlichen Liebe getrennt sein könne und tatsächlich getrennt sei. Wäre man sich völlig bewußt, daß man sein Dasein in der göttlichen Liebe hat, daß man der Gegenstand der zärtlichen Fürsorge der Liebe ist, so könnte man keinen Mangel, keine Widerwärtigkeit, keine Sünde und keine Krankheit erleben, weil kein einziger dieser falschen Zustände von der Liebe kommt und auch in keinem von ihnen eine Spur des erhabenen Wesens Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, zu finden ist. Um Gesundheit, Harmonie und die Fülle des Guten zu erleben, müssen die Menschen von der Vorstellung frei werden, daß Gott, der der Geist ist, das Materielle geschaffen habe, und wissen, daß der Mensch, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, nur in der göttlichen Liebe lebt, webt und ist.

Nach dem Bericht im 14. Kapitel des Evangeliums Johannis sagte Christus Jesus zu seinen Jüngern, nachdem er sie liebreich ermahnt hatte, nicht zu verzagen: „In meines Vaters Hause sind viele Wohnungen". Jede vom Meister geäußerte Erklärung der Wahrheit war für alle seine Nachfolger zu allen Zeiten bestimmt. Wir alle können daher Mut fassen und jeden Gedanken der Unruhe und Ängstlichkeit austreiben; denn des Vaters Haus ist hier mitten unter uns, seine Türen sind weit offen und bieten allen Gastfreundschaft an.

Auf Seite 578 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt Mrs. Eddy die geistige Auslegung des 23. Psalms, indem sie wie der geliebte Jünger Gott den Namen „Liebe" gibt und die letzten Worte folgenderweise faßt: „Ich will bleiben im Hause des Herrn [dem Bewußtsein der Liebe] immerdar". Des Vaters Haus ist also ein für alle erreichbarer Bewußtseinszustand, in dem Gott die Liebe ist. Die Liebe ist das unerschöpfliche, allumfassende, unparteiische und den Menschen umschließende göttliche Gemüt. Auf Seite 475 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit lesen wir: „Der Mensch ist Idee, das Bild der Liebe; er ist kein körperlicher Organismus". Der zum Bilde Gottes geschaffene Mensch kann daher unmöglich auch nur einen Augenblick von der Liebe getrennt sein. Er kann sein göttliches Bewußtsein von der Liebe und die Fähigkeit, sie widerzuspiegeln, nicht verlieren. Gott, die unendliche Liebe, ist sein Vater-Mutter, der Liebreiche ohnegleichen, der dem Menschen, dem Gegenstand Seiner Liebe, immer—unaufhörlich und unbegrenzt—gibt.

Und was gibt die Liebe? Ihre eigenen reinen und vollkommenen Ideen und Eigenschaften: Güte, Heiligkeit, Gesundheit, Reinheit, Unschuld, Weisheit, Intelligenz, Zärtlichkeit, Tugend. Wie der Sonnenstrahl mit der Sonne verbunden bleibt und sein ganzes Leuchten und seine ganze Wärme von ihr erhält, so hat der Mensch sein Dasein einzig und allein inmitten der Liebe: er erhält von ihr alles, was er ist und hat, und er bringt die Eigenschaften und die Merkmale der Liebe zum Ausdruck.

Vorstehende Tatsachen sind nicht zu absolut, um auf menschliche Angelegenheiten wohltuend zu wirken. Der einzige zu ändernde Zustand ist der falsche Glaube, daß etwas, was Gott, der Liebe, entgegengesetz ist, wirklich sei. Menschlich gesprochen kann jemand, der friert, warm werden, indem er die Wärme aufsucht und sich darin aufhält. So findet jemand, der in einem Irrtum befangen ist, dessen Gegenteil, wenn er sein Bewußtsein mit den in der Bibel und in den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu findenden Wahrheiten ausfüllt, bei ihnen verweilt und sich in Gedanken unaufhörlich mit ihnen beschäftigt.

Es gibt nur ein Leben, und das ist die Liebe. Die Widerspiegelung der Liebe ist universell, individuell, harmonisch. Daher ist der Glaube an Disharmonie zurückzuweisen und das Denken im Einklang mit Gott, dem einzigen Leben und der einzigen Liebe, zu halten. Obgleich wir scheinbar in einer materiellen Welt leben, materielle Arbeit verrichten, uns materiell ernähren und kleiden, ist derjenige, der das Bewußtsein der Liebe erlangt, Herr dieser Erfahrungen und bringt sie unter die Herrschaft des unendlichen Gemüts, der Liebe, so daß in jeder rechtmäßigen Erscheinungsform menschlicher Angelegenheiten Harmonie bekundet werden kann.

Man könnte vielleicht Bedenken tragen, die Güte und Zuneigung eines Menschen, der einen liebt, zu sehr in Anspruch zu nehmen; aber von der göttlichen Liebe kann man nie zuviel fordern. Unaufhörlich kann man um mehr Weisheit und Verstand, um Lauterkeit und Zuneigung, um Holdseligkeit und Gehorsam beten. Man kann demütig und vertrauensvoll bitten, daß man gelehrt werde, den Willen des Vaters zu wissen und zu lieben; und wenn man sich vom materiellen Sinn abwendet und das Denken zum Empfang dieser heiligen Eingebungen erhebt, findet man sein Bewußtsein von dem Licht und der Schönheit der allgegenwärtigen Liebe erfüllt. So geht man durch die offene Tür heiligen Verlangens ein in die unbegrenzte Wohnstätte der Ideen der Liebe,—in des Vaters Haus,—wo es keine Trennung vom Guten gibt, und wo jedes einzelne Bewußtsein vollständig befriedigt wird mit dem, was der Vater wünscht. Wer sich diesem gesegneten Zustande nähert, entdeckt, daß er Gott über alles und seinen Nächsten wie sich selber lieben lernt; denn er widerspiegelt den Reichtum des Guten für alle, mit denen er in Berührung kommt, und dieses Gute wird sich in seiner eigenen Erfahrung vervielfältigen.

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SHARE PRICES MOVE WITHIN SMALL RANGE

General Tone Is Heavy in Sluggish Trading—Small Volume

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Bears again seemed to have squeezed the last drop of selling out of the stock market today, but with seasonal recovery in business still obscure, bulls showed little eagerness to try for a turn. Merchandising issues and a few industrials, however, were pushed up moderately after midday.

The most encouraging aspect of the financial markets was a lightening of pressure against bonds, although in this market, as in stocks, enough elements of uncertainty remained to hold constructive efforts in check.

The market turned heavy in the late trading. Business continued in small volume, the day's turnover falling well under 1,000,000 shares.

Kreuger & Toll was a soft spot, breaking 2 points to a new low. International Match preferred was also weak.

Eastman and Case got down 3 points, and Allied Chemical almost as much.

U. S. Steel, American Can and American Telephone lost a point or more.

Financial quarters were keenly interested in the news of the visit to the White House of officers of the Chase National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, three of the leading commercial banks of Wall Street. Some observers were inclined to link this visit with reports from Berlin that Chancellor Bruening looked for decisive developments in connection with reparations before Congress convenes in Washington, but banking opinion on the whole remains rather dubious over early developments in the reparations situation, despite the Wiggin report.

Encouraging Development

Wall Street has been cautious about jumping at favorable conclusions over the developments abroad, after the short life of the vigorous upturn in stocks with which the one-year debt moratorium was greeted. Some leading bankers believe the new Government in England, committed to drastic economies, to be one of the most encouraging developments in international finance of the year. Securities markets, particularly the London market, however, have been inclined to await the publication of the new Government's taxation plans.

Reports from Berlin are generally encouraging, including the plan to resume trading on the Boerse next week. Nevertheless, the outlook will be regarded in Wall Street as clouded until some more lasting arrangements than the six-months standstill agreement on foreign credits can be arranged.

The oil stocks continued to hold about stationary. Standards of New Jersey and California failed to respond to the official announcement of important progress in the merger negotiations. There is a distinct inclination in stock market circles to await the actual working of the Texas conservation plan before drawing conclusions as to a turn in the petroleum industry.

Transamerica stock rose fractionally in a large turnover in the early trading in response to reports of a plan to distribute part of its holdings as a sort of stock dividend, but the stock lost most of its rise, as the report was discouraged in official quarters.

Bonds Higher

A general advance in rail issues on increased activity featured the bond market today.

Bonds of secondary character made some of the largest gains. Erie 5s of 1975 and New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978 jumped about 1 point each, and Southern 4s of 1956 were more than 2 points higher at one time.

Presumably the recovery occurred for technical reasons. Nothing of a generally bullish character developed to account for the strength.

Public utility obligations enjoyed an early spurt of strength and activity which slackened as the day advanced.

Foreign issues were more irregular than the other groups. Argentine 6s of May 1961 lost more than 3 points on a single sale. Chilean 6s of 1960, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October 1960, and Polish 7s dropped also. The latter issue recovered partially. German 5½s of 1965, Uruguayan 6s, and Belgian 7s of 1956 made good gains.

Loans of the United States Government were dull.

Stock-privilege issues were generally higher on a few sales.

SAFETY RAZOR FIRM REPORTS LOWER NET

American Safety Razor Corp. in the three months to June 30, 1931, earned $287,695 after taxes, equivalent to $1.44 a share on the 200,000 outstanding common shares, compared with $446,567 or $2.23 a share on the same number of shares in the second quarter of 1930, and $433,433 or $1.90 a share on 228,112 shares in the like 1929 period.

For the six months to June 30 net of $505,774, or $2.53 a share, compared with $702,991, or $3.51 a share, a year ago and $690,923, or $3.03 a share on 228,112 shares two years ago.

COTTON IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—An opening advance in cotton was followed by reactions during the early trading today, but after selling off from 7.40 to 7.32 for December, prices rallied partially on the outlook for further showers over much of the south and renewed covering. The mid-afternoon market was quiet but held fairly steady around 7.36 for December or about 5 to 10 points net lower on active positions.

PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS OFF

MONTREAL, Aug. 27—Canadian exports of pulp and paper in July were valued at $10,938,148, the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association reported, a decrease of $1,697,343 from June, and compared with $14,908,386 in July of last year.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

DUBLIN, Ire., Aug. 27 (AP)—It is officially announced that the Dublin Stock Exchange will be open on Saturdays on and after Sept. 12.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 27	Last Aug. 26
52	13	..	Abitibi pf	100	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
38½	25	..	Abraham & Str	800	38½	38	38½	..
33⅝	22½	2	Adams Millis	4400	33½	31¾	33¼	31⅝
11⅜	4	..	Advance Rumely	100	8	8	8	..
109⅝	70⅜	3	Air Reduction	3300	78½	77	77	79
10⅜	3½	..	Airway Elec App	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	2900	17½	17	17¼	17½
13⅜	4½	..	Alleghany Corp	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
183¾	103¾	6‡	Allied Chem	3900	113¼	110	110	112⅜
136	121⅞	7	Allied Chem pf	100	133	133	133	..
23	15½	2	Amerada	300	18½	18¼	18½	..
39⅜	11⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	13½	13	13	13¾
63⅜	33½	2†	Am Bank Note	100	51¼	50¾	50¾	51½
66¼	54	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	61	61	61	61
129¾	88⅝	8‡	Am Can	35500	92¾	90¾	91¼	92⅜
88	60	7	Am Chain pf	100	69	69	69	69
48⅝	38½	3†	Am Chicle	100	43½	43½	43½	43½
14½	5½	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	8⅞	8½	8½	8½
33½	18½	..	Am European	400	20	19⅜	19⅝	19¾
51¾	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	9800	29½	27½	28½	28⅞
90	70	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	70	70	70	72
100	84⅜	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	84	84	84	84½
10⅜	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	7	7	7	7⅛
30	10½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	24½	24	24	24
31⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	100	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	19
28	9¼	..	Am International	600	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅞
..	½	..	Am La France	2900	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
84¾	68¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	68¼	68½	68¼	68½
64⅞	30⅝	1	Am Power&Lt	100	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34¼
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	600	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜
150	131	7	Am Radiator pf	10	140	140	140	..
66	45	5	Am Safety Razor	100	47	47	47	..
1⅜	½	..	Am Ship & Com	100	½	½	½	½
42	27	5	Am Shipbuilding	90	27	27	27	..
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	400	30½	30¼	30½	30¾
138½	117½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	..
4½	⅜	..	Am Solvents & C	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	1
113	100	7	Am Steel F pf	10	100	100	100	..
48¼	27	2½†	Am Stores	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	44½
201⅜	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	2300	171⅞	169⅝	170⅝	171⅞
110½	82	7	Am Type F pf	30	92	92	92	..
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	200	47½	47½	47½	48¾
107	98¾	6	Am Wat pf 6	200	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
79	38	3	Am WW&E cv	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	43½
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	200	8	8	8	7⅝
40	20⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	300	35⅜	34	34	35½
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	2900	24⅝	24¼	24½	24
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	43	42	42	..
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	400	5½	5¼	5½	5½
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	500	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	..
108½	100½	5	Atchison pf	400	105½	105½	105½	105½
203¾	132¾	10	Atchison T & SF	800	136⅜	135	135	138⅝
23⅜	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	600	17¼	16⅞	17	17⅛
54	30	4	Atlas Powder	500	38½	38½	38⅝	..
295½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	2400	137½	133	134	136½
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
5	2	..	Auto Sales pf	30	3½	3½	3½	3½
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝

—B—

87⅞	43	5	Balt & Ohio	300	45¾	44¾	45	45⅞
80½	64	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	64	64	64	65
113½	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	107	107	107	..
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	400	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	200	60	60	60	60
6½	1¾	..	Belding Hem	200	5⅝	5¾	5¾	6
80⅜	74⅜	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	76½	76¼	76¼	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	18900	24⅞	23	23¼	23¾
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	600	40¼	39¾	39¾	39½
70⅜	51¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	5200	40¼	39⅜	39⅝	39⅞
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	100	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	104¾
29	16	1	Blaw Knox	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	38⅜
17¼	3	..	Booth Fish lpf	100	4	4	4	4
76½	47	3‡	Borden	2300	59	58¾	58½	58½
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	3400	20½	19¼	19½	19¼
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	200	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	400	57¾	56½	56½	57½
94¼	85¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	91⅝
64⅜	51¾	5	Brooklyn Q pf	100	61½	61½	61½	..
129⅜	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	111½	111	111	110
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	400	6	5¼	5¼	5
20⅞	6⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	8½	8	8	8½
114	104	7	Bucyrus E pf	1000	104	104	104	104
34⅞	12⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	13½	13½	13½	13
5⅜	26	..	Budd Mfg	200	4½	4	4½	4¼
32¼	19;	1	Burroughs Add	400	23½	23¼	23½	23
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	300	31	20⅞	20⅞	..
113	95½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	40	101	101	101	101½
23¼	11⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
69¾	23⅜	..	Byers	1000	32½	31	31	32

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	400	23⅜	22¼	23¾	22⅞
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	6½	6⅛	6½	..
45	29⅛	3	Canada Dry	300	35¼	35	35	35
45⅜	21⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1800	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	20⅞	20⅜	20½	20½
131½	51¼	6	Case Thresh	47400	84½	61½	61⅝	64½
52⅜	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	200	22¾	22	22	22⅛
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	50	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	..
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	6	6	6	6
75	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	75	75	75	..
30½	14	.60	Cerro de Pasco	500	15¼	15	15	15⅛
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	36¼
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	100	5½	5½	5½	..
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	25	24¾	24⅝	24½
15⅝	6½	..	Ch Pneu Tool	200	8	7⅞	8	8
35	15½	..	Ch Pneu T pf	400	19½	19½	19½	..
65½	22½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	35¾
23¾	11¼	..	Childs Company	700	18¾	18½	18½	18
25⅞	12½	..	Chrysler	9200	22¾	22¼	22⅝	23⅛
90	77½	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	144½	144½	144½	143
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
23¾	9¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	14	14	14	14
45⅜	20⅜	2‡	Columbia Gas	1600	29⅞	29½	29⅝	29½
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	300	105½	105½	105½	105
111⅜	6	.56	Col Graph ct	300	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
111⅜	55	5†	Columbian Carb	1000	67	65	65¾	67¼
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	400	8½	8½	8½	..
23¾	13	2	Comm Credit	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
25	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	10	25	25	25	24½
35⅞	30⅜	3	Comm Cred A	100	34	34	34	..
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	23⅞	23¾	23¾	24
106	101¼	6‡	Comm I Tr 6½%	120	105	104½	105	102
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	1800	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	2000	8⅛	8	8	8
14⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	400	14⅛	13¾	13¾	14½
109⅞	82¼	4	Consol Gas	1700	94	93¼	93½	94
107	101⅜	5	Consol Gas pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	28	28	28	..
3	1	..	Container B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	9¼	..	SCont Baking A	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	100	58½	58½	58½	..
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	800	48¼	47½	47½	47½
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	2	2	2	2¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1800	10¾	10¼	10½	10¼
12	3	..	Cont Shares	100	3½	3½	3⅝	3½
86⅜	55⅜	3†	Corn Products	600	65⅞	64½	64½	65½
18	6¼	..	Cotl	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
34½	26½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	100	28	27¼	27¼	..
8¾	4¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	86	85½	85½	86½
2⅝	⅜	..	Cuban Cane Pr	400	1	⅞	⅞	..
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	40	40	40	..
118⅝	112	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1200	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
8⅛	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	200	4	4	4	4⅛
107	95	8	Cushman 8%	20	95	95	95	..
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	17½	17½	17½	17½

—D—

23	9¾	..	Davison Chem	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
157¼	107½	9	Del & Hudson	100	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	100	51	51	51	..
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
107	71	4†‡	Du Pont de Nem	6800	86¾	84½	85½	86
14¾	11	1	Duplan Silk	100	11½	11½	11½	12¾

—E—

185¾	118	5†	Eastman Kodak	800	142½	139	139¾	142
134½	128¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	133	133	133	..
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
71	23½	..	Ettingon S pf	100	25½	25	25½	..
74⅜	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	1300	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	40⅞
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¾
9⅞	7	..	Elec & Mus wi	400	7	6¾	7	..
60¾	30¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	5000	40½	39¼	39¼	39¾
1¼	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
13¼	..	..	Emerson Brant B	100	½	½	½	..
44	30	3	Endicott Johnson	400	43½	42	43½	42
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub	100	34	34	34	36
86½	28	..	Engineers P S 6pf	100	86½	86½	86½	..
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Big	400	27¾	27½	27⅝	27¾

—F—

29⅜	10¼	1.60	Fairbanks Morse	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
109¾	74	7	Fairbanks M pf	100	67	65½	67	66
27	15½	..	Fed Dept Stores	400	27½	27	27½	..
92	84	6	Fed Lt &Tr pf	30	85	84	85	..
104	85¼	6	Filene's pf	20	24	24	24	..
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	63½	63½	63½	64¼
65	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	50¼	59	50	59¼
31¾	15	1½	Food Mach	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	1000	24¼	23½	23¾	24
32½	20½	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	300	28	27⅜	27⅝	27¾
38⅝	11⅜	2½	Fox Film A	800	14¼	13¾	14	13¼
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	400	26½	26⅜	26⅜	26½

—G—

2⅝	½	..	Gardner Motor	100	½	½	½	½
73½	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1600	57	56¾	57	56¾
47	15¼	2	Gen Asphalt	400	23	21¼	21¾	22½
25⅜	17½	2	Gen Baking	1900	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20½
25½	9	..	Gen Cable A	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	7000	41½	40½	40½	41
12¼	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11½	11½	11½	11¾
56	43	3	Gen Foods	4200	51⅜	50½	50⅝	50½
76¾	44¾	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	51	51	51	..
80	35	3	Gen Mills	100	39¾	33¾	39¾	..
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	13400	36½	35¾	36	36¼
10¾	4	..	Gen Out Ad	100	5	5	5	6
28	8¾	4	Gen Out Ad A	100	10	8¾	8¾	10
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	110	19½	19½	19½	..
84½	40	5	Gen Ry Signal	200	45	45	45	..
2½	2⅜	2‡	Gen Realty	1000	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
57¾	29	3	GeniRefractories	100	34	34	34	34
15½	1⅞	..	Gen Thea Equip	2100	2¾	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
38¾	18⅜	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1700	19½	19	19	19⅜
76⅞	62¾	5	Gillette S R pf	100	65	65	65	..
16½	7¾	..	Glidden	400	10½	10¼	10¼	..
85	48	7	Glidden ppf	20	80	80	80	81¾
7⅞	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	7	6¾	7	..
47¾	21	2½	Gold Dust	1200	28½	28¼	28½	28
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	400	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	12⅜
53⅜	30⅝	3	Goodrear	200	41	40½	40⅝	40½
6½	2½	..	Graham Paige	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
39⅜	26⅛	1	Grant (WT)	800	41	40	40½	40½
69⅜	33⅜	3	Great Nor pf	400	35	34⅝	34⅝	35
23½	17½	2	Great Nor Ore	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
11⅞	7½	..	Great West Sug	300	9	8¾	9	9
6¾	2⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1600	3¾	3½	3¼	3

—H—

30	26½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	28	28	28	..
30	26⅛	1¾	Hack W pf A	100	28	28	28	28
63⅞	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	52½	52½	52½	..
19⅜	12	1.20	Hall Printing	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
94	85	7	Hanna (M) pf	10	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	..
44⅝	34½	1	Harbison Walker	100	35½	35½	35⅝	..
7⅞	2½	..	Hartman Corp B	100	2½	2½	2½	..
18	9¼	.80	Hercules Motors	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
103¾	83½	8	Hershey Choc	100	98	98	98	..
37	26	2½	Holland Furnace	400	27½	27¼	27½	28
9⅜	4¼	..	Houdaille Hr B	1400	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	600	44¼	44	44	44
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	100	19½	19½	19½	..
28	11	1	Hudson Motor	400	13	12½	12	12½
13¼	8¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜

—I—

89	36⅜	4	Ill Central	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37
4½	2	..	Indian Refining	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
8¼	2¼	..	Inspiration Cop	400	6	6	6	6¼
86	21¼	4	Indus Rayon	400	33	33¼	33	33
9⅜	5¼	.60	Insuranshare Md	100	6	6	6	6¼
8¼	2½	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3⅛	1¾	1¾	2¼
47⅜	11⅞	4‡	Int Business M	400	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	144

13⅜	6⅜	.30	Int Carriers	100	6⅝	6½	6½	7
63⅜	27⅜	4	Int Cement	400	33½	32	33	33⅛
39	21	..	Int Combustion	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
80⅛	39⅜	2½	Int Harvester	1400	39¼	37	37¾	38¼
143⅛	131	7	Int Harvester pf	100	137	137	137	..
31	18⅜	3b	Int Hydrosleo	600	24⅜	23¼	24⅛	23⅝
73½	47	4	Int Match pf	800	48¼	43	46	43
20½	9½	.40	Int Nickel	2300	13	12½	12⅝	13
4½	1¾	..	Int Paper&Pow C	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
43⅛	18½	7	Int Paper&Pow pf	300	21	20⅜	21	..
42	39½	3	Int Salt	400	35	34½	34½	34½
33⅜	18K	2	Int Tel & Tel	8000	29	27⅝	28½	28⅞
31⅝	11⅛	3	Interstate Dept S	600	18	17½	17⅝	..
67⅛	56	7	Interstate DS xw	20	66	66	66	..
9¼	3⅜	..	Investors Equity	300	5	4⅝	4⅞	5

—J—

87½	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	100	42	42	42	42
80¾	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	1200	51⅜	49⅝	50½	51⅜
136	105	7	Johns Man pf	10	131½	131½	131½	..
155	151¾	8.	Joliet & Chicago	10	155	155	155	..

—K—

64	40	4	Kan C & So pf	100	45¾	45¼	45⅝	45⅜
18	13	1	Kaufmann D St	200	15	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
24¾	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	13¼	12⅞	13¼	14
29⅜	6	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	300	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
15½	8½	..	Kelvinator Corp	1300	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
31½	14⅝	1	Kennecott Cop	2600	18⅛	16½	16⅞	16⅛
27⅞	13⅜	1.60	Kinney & Co	1100	22	21½	21⅝	21⅝
93	25	1.80	Kresge	1200	31	31	31	32
37⅛	13¼	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	21500	15	13⅜	14½	15½
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1200	31¼	31	31⅜	31¼

—L—

QUICKENING OF ACTIVITY IN CANADA TRADE

Confidence in Future Course of Business Seems Justified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 27—With a better trend on the stock markets, an improvement in domestic merchandising, a better outlook for crops both in the east and west, and a quickening of activity in many industrial plants, confidence in the future course of business in Canada is justified.

The principal difficulty facing the Dominion at the moment is that of taking care of the unemployed during the coming fall and winter months. Relief plans outlined by the Government follow the general lines of those adopted last winter, but include some new and important features which will result in providing considerably more work.

The Dominion has undertaken to pay 50 per cent of the cost of completing the trans-Canada highway, the other 50 per cent to be borne by the provinces. The Federal Government has also stated its willingness to assist in the building of purely provincial highways upon a basis to be determined by agreement in each instance.

The Government is also planning to embark upon an extensive program of public works, including the erection of public buildings, wharves, etc., and repairs to federal structures of all kinds. In the western provinces, in those areas where crop failures have occurred, direct relief will be granted upon the basis of need as ascertained through an investigation.

External Trade Improves

Various Canadian trade reviews have been noting for the last few months a degree of stability that had been lacking throughout last year. Support for this view may be found in the statement of external trade for the month of July. While exports and imports are down both from June of this year and from July of 1930, the statement indicates a leveling out of the downward curve.

Supporting the foregoing is the fact that the month resulted in a favorable balance of $1,295,883, contrasted with an adverse balance in July of last year of $8,143,428, and an adverse balance in July of 1929 of $11,981,000. Moreover, it is noted that July's favorable balance followed a similar balance of $1,840,887 in June, a sequence not seen in these reports for many months.

Four months of the Dominion's fiscal year ended with July, and it is noted that the adverse balance for the period is only $27,742,688, compared with adverse balances of $55,926,089 in 1930, and $51,686,652 in the like period of 1929.

In domestic marchandising the demand for light wearing apparel has lessened with the advancing season but retail sales of millinery, hosiery, etc., have been very active. The summer tourist traffic about reached its peak during the last two weeks. Dealers in novelties and other specialties have handled a good volume of business.

A very definite impetus was given to the jobbing trade in Montreal last week by the advent of "Buyers Week," nearly 400 retailers from all parts of the Dominion having arrived for the event.

Groceries continue in steady movement; new season's pack of vegetables and fruits is coming on the market in increasing quantities with no price revisions quoted, apart from one or two lines which have shown a rising tendency.

Construction Activity

While heavy construction work will be more noticeable in September, present operations in the building trades continue to be largely centered in dwelling and apartment construction in most cities. Hardware, plumbing supplies, paints, building materials, etc., have been in fair demand.

Warm weather during the last week has materially benefited crops in the Prairie Provinces, and grains are maturing rapidly. Harvesting is well under way in Manitoba. In Saskatchewan cutting has commenced and will be general inside of a week. The hot weather has been ideal for maturing heavy crops in Northern, Central and Southern Alberta.

As a direct result of the urge of the Department of Agriculture officials that farmers concentrate upon general production, there is now available for regular export, a good supply of butter. The production of butter is considerably greater than in any recent year, and there is more than 33,000,000 pounds in cold storage. That is 11,000,000 pounds more than at the beginning of the present calendar year, and 20,000,000 pounds more than at the beginning of 1930.

The movement of Canadian cattle to Great Britain is also becoming a marked feature of the export trade out of Montreal. Six vessels, specially outfitted for this purpose, were engaged in the business in April, May and June. In July two more were added to the cattle fleet, and another four will be ready shortly. It is anticipated that these will have moved 27,000 head of cattle by the end of the present navigation season.

There is no apparent improvement in the newsprint situation. During July the mills operated at 56.8 per cent of capacity, compared with 60.3 per cent in June, and 71.3 per cent in July of last year. Production for the month totaled 182,731 tons, compared with 193,271 tons in June.

A noticeable feeling of optimism was in evidence on the stock exchanges last week. Prices of the key shares displayed a definite upward trend as investors again entered the trading in confident style.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING LESS

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—In the first two weeks of August, 13 actual working days, construction contracts in the New York metropolitan area totaled $20,084,700, compared with a pro-rated total for the similar period of August, 1930, of $38,354,400, a decline of 47 per cent, says the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Residential building, totaling $10,080,200, formed about half of last month's total. Non-residential building amounted to $8,849,300 and public works and utilities to $4,175,200. During the period in August last year $13,098,000 was devoted to non-residential building.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	60	60
Alleghany Corp 5s '48	83	83
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	97½	97½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	70⅞	70
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	94⅛	94⅛
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	71⅝	71⅝
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¼	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '29	126⅛	126
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108	108
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109⅝	109
Amer T&T 5s '65	109⅝	109⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111⅜	110⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	102
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '46	83	83
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76	76
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	82	80½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅝	99⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '47	112⅛	112⅛
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	86	86
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	49½	49½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103	101⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98⅛	98⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	96⅝	95⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	78	77
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	91¼	91¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct 8wn div '50	98½	98
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ot '48	104½	104
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	101	101
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110	110
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	102
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Boston & Maine 5s '55	91	91
Boston & Maine 4½s	84⅝	84½
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½s 6s '68	100⅝	100⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91½	91¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111¼	111¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105⅛	105⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	84	84
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	92	91¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	100¼	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	101¾	101¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99	99
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105¾	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	105½	104⅞
Can North 4½s '35	101⅞	101⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅛	119⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	113¾	113¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	81⅝	81
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98⅛	96
Can Pacific 5s '44	103	102⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	101½	101
Can South 5s A '62	105	105
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s	97	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	98¼	98¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	108¼	108¼
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	109½	108
Certainteed 5½s '48	52	50¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	92	91½
Ches & O con 5s '39	107	107
Ches & O 5½s B	97	96½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	66	66
Shicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	65	65
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	25	24½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	64½	63½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	50	50
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	79¼	79¼
Chicago M&StP 4½s	93¾	93¾
Chicago M&StP col 6s '34	71	71
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	18	17
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	47¾	47
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	71	71
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv 49	58⅞	58½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	84⅜	83¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	61½	61
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	63	63
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	84⅝	84⅝
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	100½	100½
Childs Co 5s '43	65	65
Chile Copper 5s '47	78	78
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97	97
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	90¾	90¾
Clev C&StL div 4s '90	88	8
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	103	103
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	98	97¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¼	98¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96½	96½
Con Gas 4½s	104	103¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	34	34
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107⅜	107¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '53	100¼	100¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	25	25
Container Corp 6s '46	59	58
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	95	95
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	6	5½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	36½	36½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	55	55
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ctf	6	6
Del Pw&Lt 4½s '71	100½	100½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91¾	91½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103½	103½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	43	43
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	50¼	50
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104	104
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¼	103¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107⅜	107⅜
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	102	102
Dodge Bros af 6s '40	92¼	92
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105	105
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	17	17
Erie RR cv 4s D '53	4	63⅛
Erie RR gen 4s '96	65	65
Erie RR ref 5s '67	67¼	66¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	67¾	66
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	99½	99½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	17¾	17
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	86¼	86⅛
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¼	98¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103¼	103¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95	95
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	23½	21¼
Goodrich 6s '45	60	60
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	97½	97½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	90¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	88¾	88¾
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	99	98¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	105	104½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88	88
Hudson Coal 5s '62	59½	58⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	71½	70¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	95¾	95¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	107½	107
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	82½	82½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	69½	69
Ill Central 4¾s '66	63	63
Ill Central 6½s '36	100⅛	100
Ill Central CStL&ND 4½s '63	63	63
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	70	70
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103⅞	103½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	23½	23½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94½	94⅜
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94⅜	94¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	74	73¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	81	78
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	76½	74
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65½	65¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s stg '66	65½	65¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	51	51
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88	88
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	80¼	80¼
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	79½	79
Int & G Nor ad j6s '52	45½	45
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	65¾	65
Int Paper 6s '55	48½	48½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	49⅝	49⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	69½	69½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	84¾	84¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	76¾	76½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38 ct	6⅝	6⅝
Kan City Pt&Rmn 4s '36	80	80
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	81	81
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	98¾	98¾
Kings Co El 4s '49	82	82
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104½	104½
L'Autara 6s '54	25	22½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98¾	98¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	94½	94½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43	43
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107½	107½
L&N unified 4s '40	97⅝	97⅝
L&N C Mon col 4s '52	95	95
Manila Sol 4s '59	65	65
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	105½	105½
Meade 6s '45 ww	67½	67½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101	101¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105¾	105¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103¼	103¼
Mil El Ry & L 1st 5s '61	104	103⅝
Fin StP & SSM 4s '38	62¼	62
Fin StP & SSM 5s '38	64	64
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	72	72
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88¼	88¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	58¼	57½
Mo Ill 5s	80	80
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	53⅝	53½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	75	75
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	76	75
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	74¾	84
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	75	74½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	75¼	74½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	62	61½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105¾	105¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	103	103
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83¾	83¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101¾	101½
Nat Steel 5s	90½	90
Newberry 5½s	94	94
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111⅞	111⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93¾	92¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92½	92¼
Newton Tel 4½s	103	102
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83¼	83
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	88⅝	87½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99	98⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	92	91
NYC&HR 4½s n	92	91½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100½	100
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	79	79
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	97	97
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	55	53½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	64	64
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	81½	80
NY Dock Co 5s '38	84½	84½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116	115¾
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	74½	74½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	104¾	104¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	111	110½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	89	88
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	87½	87½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2½	2½
NY Rich Gas 6s	107½	107½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105	105
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	72	72
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¾	105¾
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	105½	105½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95	95
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101½	101½
Niag Share 5½s '50	93¼	93¼
Norf Southern rfg A '61	22	22
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	40¾	40¾
North Am Co 5s '61	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104⅝	104⅝
Nor Am Ed 6s '46	104½	104½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108	108
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	91¾	91¼
Nor Pacific 6s E 2047	106⅛	106½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105½	105½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¼	111
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	92⅝	89⅝
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	106	106
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	100¼	100¼
Paramount Public 6½s '50	78½	78
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	86	86
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99¼	99¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	93⅛	90⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	98	98
Penn Railroad gn 4½s '65	99	98½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	91¾	91
Penn Railroad 5s '64	101	100
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	107	106¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	99½	99¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	104	103¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96¾	96¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	108¼	108¼
Phil & Read Cnl 6s '49	80¾	80¾
Pitts Young & Ash 4s	97	97
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '72	103	103
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	70½	70½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	84½	84½
Pitts Shen & LE	103	103
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	63¾	63
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105¼	105¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105⅝	105⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99⅞	99⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '40	94	94
Read rfg 4½s A '97	95½	95½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	81	80¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	71	71
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	27½	27½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	77½	77½
St Joseph Lead 5½s	94	93¾
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	100	100
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	53¾	53
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	42½	41⅝
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	78	78
St Louis SW con 4s '32	69	69
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12	11¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	87¼	87¼
Shell Union 5s '47	73¼	72¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73¼	73¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	9	9
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94⅛	94⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96¼	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102	102
Smith A O 6½s '33	103¾	102¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¼	103¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	86½	86½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	87	86½
Southern Pac 4½s '81	85	84½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	106
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅜	100⅜
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	91¼	91
Texas Corp 5s '44	95	94¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	104	104
Third Ave 5s '37	53⅞	53⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '80	39	38½
Union Pacific 4s '68	101	101
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96½	96
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
US Rubber Co 5s '48	67½	67½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99¼	99¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	68½	68
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73¼	72
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	103¼	103¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	102⅜	102⅜
Wabash RR 4½s '78	44	44
Wabash RR 5½s '39	97½	97½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	106¼	106¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	54½	54½
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅝	106½
Western Maryland 4s '52	68	68
Western Union 5s '51	103	103
Western Union col 5s '38	106½	106½
Western Union 5s '60	103¼	102¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅞	102⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	96¼	96¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	93⅝	93⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug27	Last Aug26
3½s '47	102.11	102.10	102.11	102.11
1st 4¼s '47	102.31	102.31	102.31	102.28
4th 4¼s '38	104.26	104.24	104.26	104.25
4th 4¼s re	104.22	104.22	104.22	104.20
US 3½s '40	101.4	101	101.4	101.1
US 3½s '47	102.25	102.25	102.25	102.26
US 3¾s '56	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.5
US 3¾s '43 June	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.19
US 4s '54	107.29	107.29	107.29	107.29
US 4¼s '52	113.8	113.8	113.4	112.5

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53	52½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	90	90
Antioquia 7s A '45	33	33
Antioquia 7s D '45	33	33
Argentine Gov 5s '45	72¼	71
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	51½	54
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	63	58½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	60½	60
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	61	58½
Argentine oGv 6s Feb '61	61¾	60
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	62½	60¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	61	60
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	60¾	59¾
Australia 5s '58	54½	54½
Australia 5s '55	62	61¾
Australia 5s '57	63½	63½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	105
Austria Hydro 6½s	63½	63½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¾	110⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅝	106½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	46	46
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	53½	53¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	56¼	56¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	50	46
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	13	13
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	20	20
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¾	105½
Brazil (Cen E) Ry) 7s '52	40	40
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	47½	47
Brazil 6½s '27-57	47½	47
Brazil (US) 8s '41	94¾	94½
Brisbane 5s '57	54	54¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	47	45¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	40	39¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40¼	38
Bulbaria 7½s '68	55	54
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	62½	62
Canada (Dom) 4s '80	42	40
Canada (Dom) '62	98¾	98¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	106⅝	106½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	40	37½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	26½	26¼
Chile (Bank) 6⅞s '61	26	25
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	33¼	33¼
Chilé (Bank) 6s '62	24¼	23½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	25¼	25
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	25¼	25¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	27¼	27¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	24½	24
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	25	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	25	25
Chilean Loan 7s '60	23	22½
Christiania (City) 6s '54	100	100
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	42	40½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	40	39
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	39	38½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	40½	40½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	40	40
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	41	39½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	41	39
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93½	93½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	29½	29½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	55	54
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	74	74
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	80½	80
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	38½	37½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	100½	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	88	87¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	88	86½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104	104
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	101½
Dutch El 4s '62	102	102
Frankfort 6½s '53	51½	51
French (Rep) 7s '49	118½	118½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	64	63½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54	54
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	55	53½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	67¼	67¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	47¼	47¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	63½	63½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	59½	59¼
Greek 6s '68	82¼	82¼
Hamburg 6s '46	55½	55
Hansa 6s '39 ww	40	39½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	66½	66½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	50	50
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89½	89
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅞	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91½	91½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	96¼	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96½	96¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	63	63
Karstadt 6s '43	36	36
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	76¾	76½
Lombard El 7s '52 sw	81¾	81¾
Mex 6s A	5¾	5¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80½	80¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '50	29	29
Montecatin 7s '38 xw	93½	93½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	43¼	43⅛
New South Wales 5s '58	53	53
New South Wales 5s '58	53¾	51½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¾	105¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	101¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	93¾	93¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98¼	99
Oslo 6s '42	97½	97½
Oslo-Lyons-Med 6s '58	37	37
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106½	106½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	15	15
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	19	19
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	102	102
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	63½	63½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	73¾	73½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '68	30	30
Prussia 6½s '51	84½	84¼
Prussia 6s '52	50¾	50¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82	82
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	78½	78½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	41	40½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	27½	27
Rio G de Sul (State) 8s '68	23¼	23¼
Rio G de Sul (State) 7s '66	24	24
Rio G de Sul (State) 8s '46	87¾	87¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	54½	54½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104	104
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90½	89¾
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	50	49
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	39½	39½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	41	41
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	84½	84½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	68	68
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	74½	74
Siemens 7s '51	87	87
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104½	103½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	68½	68½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	5
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	10	Stockholm	4
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	4.85⅞	4.86¼	4.8665
Cables	4.86 5-32	4.86¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0392

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

RANKING TEAMS NEAR DEFEAT

Jacobs-Coen, Gledhill-Vines, and Perry-Hughes Have Battles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 27—Favorites in the United States doubles tennis championship for men at the Longwood Cricket Club, Wednesday, advanced to the third round, but several of the high-ranking teams were mighty close to defeat. As a result of the battles on Wednesday afternoon George M. Lott Jr. and John Hope Doeg, champions in 1929 and 1930, moved ahead to meet Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr. in the next round. The Lott-Doeg combination defeated an Oklahoma City pair, Jerry Sass and Bob McFarland. The champions divided the first two sets, 6—4, 3—6, and then ran out the match at 6—3, 6—3.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Edward Jacobs of Baltimore advanced to meet Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell of Austin, Texas, in the third round. Coen and Jacobs were one of the high-ranking teams near defeat. They played L. James Quick and John A. Barr of Dallas, Texas, and were within a point of losing the match no less than three times in a five-set match scored at 8—10, 4—6, 6—3, 13—11, 6—4. Mangin and Bell were the only pair to win a straight-set victory Wednesday in the men's doubles. At that Mangin and Bell were forced to play a 37-game match to defeat Eugene McCauliff, New York, and Keith Werner of Los Angeles, Calif., at 6—3, 10—8, 6—4.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith E. Gledhill of California, winners of seven tournaments this season, nearly lost to Arnold W. Jones and James Van Alen of Rhode Island. After two sets down and 0—3 in games in the third set, the young Californians put on pressure and won the last three sets at 8—6, 6—3, 6—4. The first two sets were won by the opposition at 6—0, 6—2.

The Englishmen, Frederick J. Perry and George P. Hughes, who have played a difficult Davis Cup schedule this year, found rough going in the match with two Californians who are Pacific coast doubles champions this year, Lester R. Stoefen and Jack Tidball. The overseas visitors won at 3—6, 8—6, 6—8, 6—4, 8—6.

Play in the father and son and mixed doubles got a good start on Wednesday. The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, and John Hope Doeg, Orange, N. J., defeated Jerry Sass and Bob McFarland, Oklahoma City, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Lloyd Nordstrom and Wallace W. Scott, Tacoma, Wash., 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Eugene McCauliff, New York, and Keith Werner, Los Angeles, C[illegible], 6—3, 10—8, 6—4.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md., defeated L. James Quick and John A. Barr, Dallas, Texas, 8—10, 4—6, 6—3, 13—11, 6—4.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., and James Van Alen, Newport, R. I., 0—6, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, defeated H. Holbrook Hyde and John Gow, Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, and J. Gilbert Hall, Newark, N. J., 11—9, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Frederick J. Perry and George P. Hughes, England, defeated Jack Tidball and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., 3—6, 8—6, 6—8, 6—4, 8—6.

NATIONAL VETERANS' DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

W. L. Pate and Samuel Hardy won from Dr. Channing Frothingham and H. H. Whitman by default.

F. R. Leighton-Crawford and J. W. Foster defeated W. Caswell and Al Bruneau, 6—0, 6—4.

W. Touissant and M. Goldman defeated J. S. Myrick and A. Wallis Meyers, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

Jarvis Adams and H. H. Bassford defeated W. L. Pate and Samuel Hardy, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

NATIONAL FATHER AND SON DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

J. W. and S. Foster defeated Commander C. C. Gill and Charles H. Gill, 6—3, 6—4.

G. E. and K. S. Pfaffman defeated A. N. and A. N. Reggio 2d, 7—5, 6—4.

J. and Richard Riley won from H. H. Bassford Sr. and Jr., by default.

J. L. and Giles Verstraten defeated N. W. Niles Sr. and Jr., 7—5, 6—1.

Second Round

J. D. E. and Arnold W. Jones defeated C. Hosmer Sr. and Jr., 6—1, 6—0.

S. and W. F. Rockwell defeated S. Henshaw Sr. and Jr., 6—4, 7—5.

C. K. Shaw Sr. and Jr. defeated T. M. and E. S. Underwood, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Hoffman and S. Nickerson defeated John S. Nichol Sr. and Jr., 6—1, 7—5.

C. C. Pell Sr. and Jr. defeated E. and W. W. Irwin, 6—1, 6—4.

S. E. Davenport Jr. and 3d defeated E. B. Cornwall and son, 8—6, 6—1.

NATIONAL MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Sarah H. Palfrey and Clifford S. Sutter won from Miss Rainny and J. Flaherty by default.

Joan C. Ridley and R. Berkeley Bell defeated Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, 7—5, 6—4.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. defeated Mary E. Cutter and E. W. Feibleman, 7—5, 6—2.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey and G. Holmes Perkins, 6—3, 6—0.

Second Round

Betty Nuthall and George M. Lott Jr. defeated Penelope W. Anderson and Bruce P. Barnes, 6—2, 6—4.

Virginia B. Rice and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Marjorie A. Morrill and F. R. Leighton-Crawford, 6—4, 6—4.

Sarah H. Palfrey and Clifford S. Sutter defeated Joan C. Ridley and R. Berkeley Bell, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Eileen Fernley-Whittingstall and Sidney B. Wood Jr. defeated Mianne Palfrey and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

PORT WASHINGTON Y. C. TRIUMPHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 27—The Port Washington Yacht Club gained one first and one second to capture the title in the eighth annual championship regatta of the Junior Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, concluded here yesterday. The Port Washington craft, skippered by Bud Vanderveer, sailed in each of the five races during the two days and totaled 52 points through three victories, one second and one third. The Black Rock Yacht Club of Bridgeport, Conn., was second with 42 points, while the American Yacht Club of Rye, N. Y., was third with 37. The defending champion, the Pequot Club of Southport, Conn., was seventh in the field of 11 with 26 points.

President Favors Easy Admittance

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 27

MR. GODFREY DEWEY, president of the Olympic winter games committee, yesterday asked President Hoover to recommend to Congress a resolution which would remove customs, visé and passport formalities for the contestants.

Mr. Dewey said Mr. Hoover had consented to recommend such a resolution.

He also asked the President to officiate at the opening of the games which will take place on Feb. 4 at Lake Placid, N. Y.

MRS. TYSON AND MRS. HILL MEET

Face Each Other in Quarterfinal of Women's Western Golf Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—In a match of almost championship caliber, Mrs. O. S. Hill faced Mrs. G. W. Tyson in the quarterfinal of the twenty-ninth annual title tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association today at Exmoor Country Club. Both are from Kansas City, Mo., and are the most recent winners of previous Western tourneys. Other favorites who survived second-round play yesterday were confronted by what appeared to be easier contests.

Mrs. Hill, who won the title in 1929, scored a one-sided 6-and-4 victory yesterday over Miss Rena Nelson of the home club. She shot close to par on the 14 holes played, having five birdies on her card. Mrs. Hill allowed her rival only one hole, where she went two strokes over par for a 6. The scores on the first nine were 40 and 44, putting Mrs. Hill four holes up at the turn. The Kansas City lady then won the eleventh with par 4 and the fourteenth with birdie 4 to end the struggle.

Mrs. Tyson, the crown defender, was given more opposition by Miss Ann Webster of Leavenworth, Kan., but won on the seventeenth, 3 and 1. The champion won the first hole and never released the lead, turning 3 up in 40 strokes by splendid putting and some fine recovery from traps. Miss Webster won the tenth and twelfth, but lost the eleventh and the seventeenth. The match ended when Miss Webster over-approached the penultimate green and landed in a trap, to take a 6 against Mrs. Tyson's 5.

Tabled Are Turned

One contest went to the nineteenth hole, where tables were startling turned, and Mrs. John Arends of Detroit defeated Mrs. H. A. Pardue of Minneapolis. As they played the eighteenth Mrs. Pardue had the advantage 1 up, but she lost the hole by a poor drive and wide approach and the match was squared. On the nineteenth she drove longer and dropped her third 12 feet from the cup. Mrs. Arends was trapped on the third shot, but blasted out and the ball came to rest five feet from the cup. While her rival three-putted, Mrs. Arends dropped her ball for a par 5.

Surprise was provided by the defeat of Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., runner-up in 1927, by one of the younger aspirants, Miss June Beebe of Olympic Fields C. C. The score was 1 up. It was close all the way, Miss Wall winning the second hole with par 5, halving all excepting one of the rest of the first nine, the eighth, and turning even. Both had cards of 40 going out. On the return, Miss Beebe took the advantage by sinking a long putt for a 4 on the twelfth. She won the fourteenth, going 2 up with a birdie 4 when Miss Wall got into a trap, but recovered for a par 5. The latter won the fifteenth with a birdie 4, and the remaining holes were halved in 5s. The winner's card was 81, the loser's 82.

Easier For Mrs. Pressler

Mrs. Leona Pressler of San Gabriel, Calif., title winner in 1927 and 1928, appears to have an easier bracket, now that Mrs. Roy Green of Glendale, Calif., is out of the way. Mrs. Pressler defeated the latter, 1 up, in a second-round battle. Both had trouble and their cards were five over par for the 18, 84 each. The former champion had the advantage 3 up at the turn, but lost the tenth, twelfth and thirteenth, and the match was square. On the fourteenth, however, Mrs. Green hooked her drive and got into a pit, taking a 5 against a 4. This returned Mrs. Pressler to the advantage, 1 up, and the remaining four holes were halved.

Another former champion was eliminated when Miss P. W. Fisk of DeKalb, Ill., lost a 2-and-1 engagement to Mrs. Charles Dennehy of Onwentsia C. C. Miss Virginia Van Wie of Beverly C. C., twice national runner-up, stayed in by defeating Miss Jean Armstrong of Indian Hill Club, 2 and 1. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Mrs. G. W. Tyson, Kansas City, defeated Miss Ann Webster, Leavenworth, Kan., 3 and 1.

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Miss Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C., 6 and 4.

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C., defeated Miss Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill Club, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Onwentsia C. C., defeated Mrs. P. W. Fisk, DeKalb, Ill., 2 and 1.

Miss June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C., defeated Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., 1 up.

Mrs. John Arends, Detroit, defeated Mrs. H. A. Pardue, Minneapolis, 1 up, 19 holes.

Mrs. Leona Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. Roy Green, Glendale, Calif., 1 up.

Miss Helen MacMorran, Indian Hill Club, defeated Miss Beatrice Gottlieb, Los Angeles, 5 and 4.

TIED FOR ISHAM CUP MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 27—John E. Parker Jr. of Rock Spring C. C., a member of the Yale golf team, and A. I. Walker Jr. of Richmond County finished tied at 73 in the qualifying round of the thirty-second annual golf competition for the Isham Cup at Ekwanok Country Club yesterday. M. E. Waters, who played with Walker, scored the only hole in one in a medal round at Ekwanok, when he holed his tee shot at the 137-yard eleventh hole.

GIANTS TWICE LOSE TO CUBS

Cardinals Win Two From Braves—Phillies in Double Victory

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	81	44	.648
New York	70	53	.569
Chicago	69	53	.543
Brooklyn	67	60	.528
Boston	58	65	.472
Pittsburgh	57	66	.463
Philadelphia	53	72	.424
Cincinnati	44	81	.352

RESULTS AUG. 26

Chicago 4, New York 3.
Chicago 7, New York 4 (12 innings).
St. Louis 6, Boston 1.
St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 4.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 6.

The Chicago Cubs turned the tables on the New York Giants in the National League on Wednesday and took both games of a double-header, to cut down the second-place lead held by the McGrawmen to three contests. The scores of the games were 4 to 3 and 7 to 4, in 10 innings. St. Louis continued full speed ahead in its quest for another pennant by twice defeating the Boston Braves, 6 to 1 and 6 to 4. Philadelphia pushed the Cincinnati Reds deeper into the cellar position of the league by scoring a double victory, 8 to 4 and 7 to 6. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

An early rally, which netted them four runs in the first three innings, gave the Cubs their first game with the Giants. Vince Barton, young right fielder, did some timely hitting, driving in three runs. He hit a homer in the third inning with Kiki Cuyler on base. Singles by Adair and English, an error by Bill Walker, New York pitcher, and an infield out accounted for the first two Chicago runs. Pat Malone pitched for the Cubs and held the Giants to three hits. These three hits brought in three runs, however. A double by English, an error by Fred Fitzsimmons, and singles by Wilson and Grimm gave the Cubs three runs in the twelfth inning of the second game. The winners used four pitchers, Guy Bush getting credit for the victory.

The Braves were unable to hit St. Louis pitching in the pinches and lost two games. Jess Haines, veteran right-hander, kept the Boston club from scoring in the first game until the ninth inning, and then was found for only one run. The Braves made 10 hits, but could do nothing with men on base. Chick Hafey hit a double and single for the Cards and drove in two runs. Adams, Roettger and Wilson each made two singles. Bill Urbanski connected with three singles for the Braves. Burleigh Grimes pitched the champions to victory in the second engagement. The Braves took the lead in the fourth inning by scoring three times, but the Cardinals batted Tom Zachary hard in the sixth and put across four runs. "Pepper" Martin starred for the winners in this contest. He hit two doubles and a single, batted in three runs and scored another, and stole two bases.

Phil Collins pitched steady ball for the Phillies in the first game, while his team mates pounded three Cincinnati pitchers for 18 hits. Every Philadelphia player made at least one hit and most of them made more than that. Fred Brickell and Don Hurst each drove out three singles, while Whitney had a triple and single. Hendrick hit a home run for the Reds. A four-run rally in the ninth gave the Phillies the second game. The deciding hit was produced by Dick Bartell, who doubled with the bases full to drive in three runs. Hurst hit a double and homer in this game. Watt was the winning pitcher. The scores:

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	2
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Walker, Mitchell and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Reardon, Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 41m.

Second Game

Inn'gs—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	7	11	1
New York	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	1

Batteries—Welch, Smith, May, Bush and Hemsley; Mooney, Fitzsimmons, Parmelee and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Bush. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Reardon. Time—2h. 43m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	11	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	2

Batteries—Haines and Wilson; Sherdel, Cantwell, Haid and Spohrer, Bool. Losing pitcher—Sherdel. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Scott. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	6	15	2
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	11	2

Batteries—Grimes and Wilson; Zachary, Frankhouse and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Klem, Scott and Stark. Time—1h. 43m.

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	1	x	8	18	2
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	9	0

Batteries—Collins and McCurdy; Benton, Ogden, Wysong and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 38m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	7	10	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	6	7	0

Batteries—Blake, Watt and Davis; Rixey, Carroll, Frey and Styles, Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Watt. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 48m.

Crothers Earns Trapshoot Title

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Steve M. Crothers, Chestnut Hill, Penna., yesterday was crowned champion of champions in the feature shoot of the third day's program of the Grand American Handicap Tournament.

Crothers shattered 200 consecutive targets, duplicating his recent feat in winning the Pennsylvania crown. He replaces E. F. Woodward of Houston, Texas, as champion of champions. Title-holders from 41 states, the Canal Zone and Alberta, Can., participated.

Earl Donahue, Minneapolis professional, led a classy field of paid-to-play shooters home in the North American professional clay target championship, when he won in a shootoff with Rush Razee, Denver. The two tied with 199, and in the extra session both kept clicking off targets until the twenty-third, when Razee missed from a difficult angle.

By breaking 976 targets out of a possible 1000, the No. 1 team from Texas won the state squad championship, nosing out the Ohio No. 1 team by a margin of six targets. Returns on this event will remain unofficial until the scores of the some 700 shooters can be figured.

The veterans championship for shooters who have passed the age of 70 years was won by J. S. Thomas, 71, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., who cracked 180 targets to edge out George Tucker, 71, of Gilmer, Texas, who cracked 176. The oldest shooter in the tournament, J. H. Painter Jr., 81, of Pittsburgh, Penna., finished third with 169. F. E. Watkins, 74 years old, Hartford, Conn., with a score of 165, was fourth in the event for veterans.

At the annual meeting of state delegates to the Amateur Trapshooting Association last night three officers were reelected as follows: Guy V. Dering, Columbus, Wis., president; John W. Eshelman Jr., Lancaster, Penna., and Isaac Andrews, Spartansburg, S. C., vice-presidents.

NEW YORKER ONLY VICTOR IN CHESS

BLED, Jugoslavia, Aug. 27 (AP)—Isaac I. Kashdan of New York City was the only one to win a game in the third round of the international chess masters' tournament here yesterday. He defeated E. Colle of Belgium. All the other games were drawn.

Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France, world champion, is still leading with a score of 2½-½, followed by Kashdan, Rudolph Spielmann of Austria and Dr. Milan Vidmar of Jugoslavia, each 2-1. The summaries:

First board—Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland, drew with Boris Kostisch, Jugoslavia.

Second board—Dr. Lajos Asztalos, Jugoslavia, drew with Dr. Alekhine, France.

Third board—Dr. Vidmar, Jugoslavia, drew with Geza Maroczy, Hungary.

Fourth board—Isaac I. Kashdan, United States, defeated E. Colle, Belgium.

Fifth board—Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark, drew with E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany.

Sixth board—Pirc, Jugoslavia, drew with S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia.

Seventh board—G. Stoltz, Sweden, drew with Spielmann, Austria.

Five Former Champions To Appear in Amateur Golf Play

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—Five former champions are to appear in the field of 152 entered for the annual amateur championship of the United States Golf Association, to be played at Beverly Country Club here starting Monday. And the great "Bobby" Jones himself, retired champion, will be wandering around with the galleries as an expert spectator, according to the latest assurances.

Harrison R. Johnston of St. Paul, winner in 1929, and now ranked at the head of the first 10 in American golf by the United States Golf Association, is considered a likely repeater. Charles "Chick" Evans of this city, winner in '16 and '20, has given no indication of a return to title form but will play nevertheless. Francis D. Ouimet of Boston, winner in '14, is still considered a possibility for the title and is to be the seeded sixth in the draw if he qualifies.

Max R. Marston of Philadelphia, who won the crown at Flossmoor C. C. here in '23, and Jesse P. Guilford of Boston, winner in '21, are also in the list, but they have not been playing in title form for several years, and even failed to qualify last year. Several near champions are attracting more attention, including E. V. Homans of Englewood, N. J., who went to the final with Jones last year, and is ranked second, and T. P. Perkins of New York, former British amateur champion and American runner-up in '28, who is ranked third in the United States.

Some other outstanding candidates are John Goodman of Omaha, Neb., who became famous by putting Jones out of the tourney in 1929; Charles Seaver of Los Angeles, M. J. McCarthy Jr., of New York; G. J. Voigt of New York; Dr. Oscar F. Willing of Portland, Ore., runner up in '29; G. T. Dunlap Jr. of New York, the national collegiate champion, and Charles Koscis of Detroit.

CANADIANS DIVIDE WITH AMERICANS

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 27 (AP)—Canada and the United States divided yesterday two races in the international eight-meter yacht race series between the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto.

Sailing Quest, unsuccessful challenger for the Canada's cup last year, Walter Windeyer Jr. and his Canadian crew won the first race by a margin of 58 seconds over Devereau Barker and his Marblehead sailors in Norseman. The race was over a nine-mile triangular course.

In the second race, Barker took Quest into a choppy sea and, gaining an early lead, outsailed Windeyer and his crew in Norseman by a 45-second margin.

The series will conclude with two events today.

ANOTHER HOLE-IN-ONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUGAR HILL, N. H., Aug. 27—A hole-in-one is getting to be quite a common occurrence here. While playing on the Sugar Hill golf course only a few days ago, George Martin of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, made one and yesterday Bill Sims of Franconia, while playing in a team match between the Profile Golf Club and Hotel Lookoff at the Lookoff course, yesterday, made an ace at the fourth hole. The hole is uphill and is 235 yards long.

BROWNS BEAT A'S BY 9 TO 5

Walberg Driven Out of Box—White Sox, Tigers Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	87	34	.719
Washington	73	49	.598
New York	72	50	.590
Cleveland	59	60	.496
St. Louis	51	71	.418
Detroit	49	74	.398
Boston	47	73	.392
Chicago	46	75	.380

RESULTS AUG. 26

Chicago 8, New York 5.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 8.
Detroit 5, Washington 4.
Boston at Cleveland postponed).

Philadelphia, Washington and New York, holders of first, second and third places respectively in the American League race, were handed defeats on Wednesday. The Athletics lost to the St. Louis Browns 9 to 5; Chicago defeated New York, 8 to 5, and Detroit downed the Senators, 5 to 4. The two games scheduled between Boston and Cleveland were postponed because of rain.

The Browns batted George Walberg out of the box in the eighth inning and continued their attack against George Earnshaw. Walberg was touched for 14 hits during the time he was in the box and his team mate was found for two hits. The first four men in the St. Louis batting order led the attack. Schulte hit two singles and accounted for three runs; Burns had two doubles and a single and was responsible for five runs; Goslin drove in four runs with three singles, and Kress's double and two singles was good for one run. Rip Collins started for the Browns, but was driven to the showers in the fourth inning. Walter Stewart relieved and pitched steady ball.

The Tigers and Senators both scored three runs in the first inning, and each scored one more shortly after that. From the third inning until the eighth neither could push across a run. In the last of the eight, Roy Johnson, Detroit right fielder and lead-off man, hit a home run to give the Tigers their margin of victory. Earl Whitehill went the distance for the winners and limited the Senators to seven hits. The Tigers touched Jones and Fischer for 11 safeties. Alexander hit three singles for the Tigers and Johnson had a double and homer. Joe Kuhel hit a double and single for the losers.

The White Sox came from behind to score five times in the seventh inning and take the lead from the Yankees. Gordon Rhodes, who drew the pitching assignment for the Yankees, was batted out of the box in the seventh. New York rallied for two runs in its half of the ninth, but was retired with three men on base. Red Faber pitched seven innings for the Sox and was relieved at that time by Vic Frasier. Reynolds had a single and homer and drove in two Chicago runs. Sullivan also accounted for two runs and connected with a triple and single. Chapman's double and single was best for the Yankees. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	3	x	9	16	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	9	1

Batteries—Collins, Stewart and Bengough; Walberg, Earnshaw and Heving. Winning pitcher—Stewart. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Guthrie, Dineen and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 55m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	5	11	3
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Grabowski; Jones, Fischer and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—McGowan and Moriarty. Time—1h. 44m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	x		8	9	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	5	10	3

Batteries—Faber, Frasier and Tate; Rhodes, Johnson and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Faber. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Hildebrand, Geisel and Ormsby. Time—2h. 16m.

SANTA PAULA WINS FROM HURRICANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 27—Santa Paula, the Argentine four, defeated Hurricanes on Phipps Field by a score of 11 to 8, yesterday, in another practice game preparing for the open polo championship. Hurricanes had Michael Phipps playing in Winston Guest's place at No. 2, while the victors were without Manuel Andrada, using Andres Gazotti at back.

The game was hard played despite the soft ground. From the start Santa Paula rode hard, and although Hurricanes had played the previous day, they kept with the Argentines a good part of the time. Santa Paula established a 7-to-4 lead in the first five chukkers and held Hurricanes even throughout the remainder of the match. The summary:

SANTA PAULA	HURRICANES
No. 1—Alfreda Harrington	Stephen Sanford
2—Juan Reynal	Michael Phipps
3—Jose Reynal	Capt. C. T. I. Roark
Back—Andres Gazotti	Raymond Guest

Score—Santa Paula 11, Hurricanes 8. Goals—Jose Reynal 5, Juan Reynal 3, Harrington 2, Gazotti for Santa Paula; Sanford 3, Phipps 3, Guest, Roark for Hurricanes. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	30	23	.566
San Francisco	29	24	.547
Oakland	28	25	.528
Hollywood	27	25	.519
Los Angeles	27	26	.509
Seattle	26	26	.500
Sacramento	22	30	.423
Missions	21	31	.404

RESULTS AUG. 26

Seattle 2, Los Angeles 1 (10 innings).
Sacramento 5, Hollywood 2.
Missions 10, Oakland 7.
Portland 11, San Francisco 9.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

BY-PLAYS

A FITTING TRIBUTE TO LAWN TENNIS

WHEN the fiftieth anniversary of the first United States lawn tennis championship tournament takes place next month under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, a just tribute will be paid to a sport which has furnished much worth-while amusement and pleasure to many hundreds of thousands of players and spectators. From an humble beginning at Newport, R. I., in 1881, when Richard D. Sears became the first champion of the country, up to the present day, the sport has increased in popularity until now it is played in nearly all the countries of the world.

When the game was brought over to America from England, where it had been played a number of years, no one would have ventured the prediction that it would become so popular a sport. The introduction of the Davis Cup as an international team trophy for men, and the advent of the Wightman Trophy for teams of United States and British women players, have no doubt done much to increase the world-wide scope of the game. Suitable exercises are to be held in the Stadium of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., Sept. 8, when the men's singles championship will be taking place, and it is expected that most of the players who have won national singles and doubles championship titles during the past half century will be present to receive the medals which the association is to present to each.

That tennis will thrive and even increase its field in the years to come is hardly to be doubted. It has faced a number of difficult problems during the past fifty years, but has come through with a splendid record. The amateur question has been a very bothersome one at times; but it is now pretty well straightened out. There is, however, one step which the tennis authorities can take—in fact should take—for the betterment of the sport, and that is the holding of an open championship in which the amateurs and professionals can come together for a recognized championship title, the same as is the case in golf. There is little doubt but that such a step will be taken sooner or later, and the sooner the better. In fact it would be a fine addition to the things done in celebration of the "Golden Jubilee" for the United States L. T. A. to announce that the first open lawn tennis championship of the United States would be held in 1932.

SOMETHING NEW FOR MIDDLE WEST FOOTBALL

Something new in middle West football atmosphere will be experienced in Chicago on Oct. 16 and 17. Yale University graduates from all parts of the country will attend a banquet on the evening of the first date, and turn out on the afternoon of the second date to cheer for Old Eli in the game with University of Chicago. Prof. A. A. Stagg will attend both affairs, and be on a different side of the argument in each. For he was a famous Yale athlete of olden days, but the past forty years has been football coach at Chicago. Through all these years Coach Stagg looked forward to setting Chicago teams against Yale's, but the latter had a policy of not going far from home for football games. Having broken through this tradition at last, it is hoped that the clash of Blue and Maroon may become a frequent affair on the gridiron.

PEPARING TO MEET AN IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

As there has been very little imrovement in business conditions over a year ago, the National Hockey League plans to forestall, if possible, the confusion which resulted before the 1930-31 championship season got underway, when many of the Canadian players, who were members of the American teams in that organization, were held up on account of immigration rules. It is said it has appointed a committee to take the matter up with the United States Government well in advance of the time the players are due to report and no difficulty is anticipated in getting them all into the United States without delay. Independent hockey organizations might well follow suit if they want to get their players on time.

Rain Holds Up Women's Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 27—A heavy rain fell here today on the turf courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, postponing all matches scheduled in the women's invitational tennis doubles tournament. Two matches were played yesterday afternoon, and one default was registered. The failure of the Boehm twins of Malden, Hila and Helen, to put in an appearance advanced Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, and Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, Eng., to the second round.

Betty Nuthall of Richmond Hill, London, and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron of Norfolk, Eng., won from Helen Jones of Swampscott, Mass., and Virginia Arnold, with the loss of one game. Dorothy E. Round of Birmingham, Eng., and her American partner, Helen M. Jacobs, of Berkeley, Calif., defeated the oldest and youngest of the Palfrey girls, Margaret G., better known as Polly, and Joanna O., 6—1, 6—3. The summary:

WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES TOURNAMENT—First Round

Betty Nuthall, Richmond Hill, London, and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, Norfolk, England, defeated Helen Jones, Phillips Beach, Swampscott, and Virginia Arnold, 6—1, 6—0.

Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Suffolk, and Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, England, won from Hilda and Helen M. Boehm, Malden, Mass., by default.

Dorothy E. Round, Birmingham, England, and Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Margaret G. (Polly) and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.

OUIMET BREAKS ANOTHER RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Aug. 27—Francis D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, United States open champion in 1913 and amateur champion in 1914, established a new record for the Brae Burn Country Club course, yesterday, when he turned in a card of 67. This is one stroke better than the record made by W. O. Blaney last Sunday. Par for the course is 75. Ouimet had nine birdies and was over par at only one hole, the short eighth.

OKLA III WINS FIRST RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT,

Busch Letter on Return of Beer Shown to Defeat Own Purpose

Business Men's Prohibition Foundation Points Out Brewer's Figures Admit Trade Would Bring More Harm Than Good

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—The three main contentions made by Mr. August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., in reply to the challenge of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, are refuted in an open letter from the foundation, which points out that the former brewer's own figures prove that his proposed return to 4 per cent beer would result in:

1. More men being out of work.
2. Legitimate business being penalized.
3. The people rather than the brewer paying the tax revenue promised.

Furthermore, Mr. Richard H. Scott, president of the Reo Motor Car Company and president of the foundation, deduces that Mr. Busch's arguments indicate that there is less drinking than before prohibition.

The gist of the points made by Mr. Busch in his recent letter is incorporated in the reply from the foundation, which follows in part:

Carefully examined, we are surprised to find that your "reply," although detailed upon nearly 11 closely spaced, typewritten pages, fails even to attempt a defense for four of the seven assertions made in your "Open Letter to the American People," and, although acknowledging their receipt, you sidestep, with two exceptions, any answer to the 15 important questions included in our challenge, every one directly and intimately bearing upon your unsupported claims on behalf of 4 per cent beer.

Task Undone

Even if you had been able to sustain three which you chose to select out of the seven claims of your "Open Letter," it is self-evident that by far the major portion of your defensive task remains undone.

This fact of startling omission on your part is all the more significant when we find that the points ignored are your own sweeping but unsupported claims that "re-legalizing 4 per cent beer would benefit the public health, its morals and welfare," and that the alcoholic product for which you plead can, in any sense, be described as a "pure and wholesome" beverage.

The 15 questions which accompanied our challenge are questions that you will find cannot be ignored. They are not mere unsupported interrogations of this foundation or any single individual, but they comprise and epitomize the cumulative indictment of your pre-prohibition traffic and its products, by natural science, industry and society as a whole.

By ignoring them you can only deepen popular distrust, and intensify latent nation-wide opposition to your proposals.

Carefully appraised, the principal claims made in your "Open Letter" appear to be (1) that the re-legalization of beer would provide employment for 1,250,000 persons; (2) that the restored beer traffic would use and consume 3,220,000 tons of coal, 3,649,000,000 cubic feet of gas, 80,000,000 bushels of farm products; and (3) that the re-legalized beer trade would pay the Government $400,000,000 in taxes.

Admits Dry Success

We are amazed, that by your statements regarding employment, raw materials and proposed government taxes, you have made a triple admission that, at the outset, well nigh undermines and invalidates your whole argument.

If beer might be re-legalized at a minimum of economic disturbance, if it could be brought back under government protection without demanding tribute from every legitimate industry, and if this proposal could be accomplished without, a wholesale invasion of the people's income and of their savings already depleted by the effects of world-wide depression—were this not certain and inevitable—from a non-economic and non-moral point of view, it might be a question worth considering purely as a gesture of public charity toward you and your fellows.

However, before briefly discussing these possibilities, in passing we cannot refrain from congratulating you as the first champion of the liquor traffic who openly and unreservedly testified to the splendid success which prohibition enforcement has already achieved. If, as you say, prohibition has decreased the consumption of grain in the manufacture of beer to the extent of 80,000,000 bushels, and has caused those who formerly raised barley now to raise wheat, then it must follow that prohibition is actually prohibiting the manufacture of beer. It must also follow that all this talk about the manufacture of more beer in homes than was previously manufactured by brewers is tommyrot.

Beer Drop Upheld

We are pleased to note, in this connection, that by your position you align yourself with the latest official government statistics, which show, on a conservative basis, a drop of nearly 70 per cent in the production of beer, in the United States, as compared with 1914.

However, so far as the farmer is concerned, official figures show that today more grain is required to produce the increased milk consumption since the days of the saloon than was used by all the brewers and all the distillers in the last fully wet year.

Your statement promising increased employment must be considered as a tacit admission that the supposed widespread operations of speakeasies and bootleggers, who would naturally prefer doing business under government sanction and protection, are not nearly so extensive and embracing as was the retail traffic in pre-prohibition days.

But still taking the figures you give as a basis for our consideration we must point out three serious mistakes.

Even were your pre-prohibition product meritorious, the brewing trade and the whole liquor traffic, of which it was long the dominating factor, reckoned on the basis of cold, dispassionate, economic appraisal, occupied a class apart, and startlingly distinguished from legitimate industry. Based upon the gross value of its products, the liquor traffic, as is well known, paid but a scanty return to labor and an even smaller proportionate return to the farmer and producer, as compared to the figures for practically every leading legitimate industry.

Trade Displaced Others

Reduced to the simplest terms, economic investigation of the brewing trade and the liquor traffic, before prohibition, revealed the general rule that, for every man employed in the making and selling of alcoholic liquor, at least two were displaced in some legitimate business which suffered in the diversion of the people's money from the purchase of necessities and wholesome luxuries to the till of the beer and liquor dispenser.

And this fact of economic diversion is entirely separate from the damaging and deteriorating effects of alcoholic beer upon individual efficiency, health, character and home life. That is a chapter upon which natural scientists and sociologists can speak from exhaustive study.

Instead of benefiting the producer, the record of pre-prohibition days shows that liquor's proportionate return to the farmer, for raw materials, was nearly 60 per cent less than the remuneration he received from its competitors in the field of legitimate products.

In other words, based upon United States census figures, if the brewer regained his old ascendancy, the American raw material producer would stand to lose some $350,000 for every $1,000,000 spent for beer and thereby diverted from the market for legitimate manufacturers.

You have, Mr. Busch, sketched what appears, on the surface, to be a most attractive prophecy of what would happen if your dream of re-legalized alcoholic beer should come true. Underlying all that has been said, we find the most vital point in the whole discussion missing in your pretentious exhibit.

From what source do you expect the money would come to pay the wages of these 1,250,000 men, more or less?

People Would Pay

How and where would you and your confreres obtain the necessary funds to purchase this coal, meet its transportation charges, consume this gas and compensate the producer for his raw material?

Reduced to its simplest terms, in the event of beer re-legalization, who do you suppose, would really pay the $400,000,000 in taxes which you so nonchalantly offer the Government?

The true answer to these questions, all three of them, can be given in a single sentence: The people would have to pay for your restored beer prosperity.

In a time like this, to talk of diverting $4,000,000,000 or any substantial part of this amount, from the nation's market for necessities and wholesome luxuries, to the coffers of a traffic that can only exist as a parasite on all legitimate industry, is unmitigated nonsense.

Official government records show that the brewers of America, before prohibition, dominated the liquor trade and maintained insolent and intimate partnership with vice, lawlessness and political corruption.

Instead of going back to that situation or any measure of it, it is, in my opinion, high time for all progressive business men and industrial executives to unite in resenting even the suggestion of doing so.

Move for Saloon Return Seen in Busch Argument

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—Return of the saloon is anticipated by brewers in urging the restoration of beer, it is concluded by the National W. C. T. U., in reviewing correspondence between Mr. Augustus A. Busch, once regarded as America's leading brewer, and the American Businessmen's Prohibition Foundation here.

In a bulletin sent to W. C. T. U. women, their national headquarters calls attention to the correspondence and the claim made in it by Mr. Busch that a revival of the liquor business would benefit the country by putting millions of men to work and paying a great sum in taxes to the Government.

"Of course, economists agree that the liquor business is a waste and not a benefit and that a country cannot drink itself rich," commented the W. C. T. U. message.

"However," the message continues, "the sinister threat in the Busch figures is the evidence that his goal is not only a return of the legalized liquor business, but a return of the saloon. The figures used by Mr. Busch are all saloon figures, and it is a well-known fact that the sales of beer would not reach the figures of 'the old days' without the same old saloon system, the high-power sales methods, advertising, boycotting, and all the other saloon methods.

"Now that Mr. Busch has taken the leadership of the wets it is plain that the fight to retain prohibition is more than ever a fight against the saloon. No matter under what guise liquor has been established in any country, there is the saloon, call it what you may. In Canada, where the sale of beer is enormous, along with a tremendous sale of whisky, the beer saloon has returned in large numbers."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 The Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.
5:30 NBC, What Happens to Jane.
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:15 Chocolateers.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 Dancesonians, Will Dodge, director.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Allan Pinkerton;" soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Del Castillo, organist.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 Porrazzis, E. R. Ridout; news.
11:15 Bob Pierce.
11:30 NBC, Dance orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 Bradford Organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 The Old Sergeant.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, The Frigidairians.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller," "The Air Mail Express."
8:30 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Ensemble; John Charles Thomas, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 Bradford Organ.
10:15 Talk.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Male quartet.
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Melody Parade.
5:45 Radio Travel Club.
6:00 "Concert Cameos" with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Melodies and stories.
6:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery's New Radio Gang, "The Young Yankees."
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 CBS Dennis King, baritone; Orchestra, Maximilian Pilser, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rolo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, The Columbians; male quartet; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, The Boswell Sisters.
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al comedy and vocal duo; Bert Lown and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Coty Melody Girl; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert; Albert Coates, conductor.
10:30 CBS, Anniversary Program of Kansas City station KMBC.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WRDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Mme. Alberti, soprano.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Cathedral Echoes.
7:15 Etchings in Music.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Daddy Sunshine Club.
5:30 CBS, "Girl O' Yesterday" with Kathryn Parsons.
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist," Toscha Seidel.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 Chemical Society lecture.
8:45 Male quartet.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Charles di Gaetano's Varsitonians.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Round-Up; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; male quartet.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
7:30 a. m.—CBS, Rebroadcast from Tokyo of reception of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

General Classified

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EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 180 No. Munn Ave.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston

Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms separate; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston Tel. Hub. 1050

N. Y. C., Hudson View Gardens—High type woman or couple to share beautiful, exclusive garden apartment; every convenience, near Christian Science church, reasonable rental; references. Write OWNER, Suite 706, 489 Fifth Ave.

N. Y. C., LEXINGTON AVENUE, 968 (between 79th and 71st St.)—Four spacious rooms unfurnished with bath and shower, tiled kitchen, Frigidaire, ample closets; 3-family house, refined atmosphere; inspection invited. Regent 4-7975.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 86th—Beautiful unfurnished apartment, 2 to 3 rooms, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3861.

VERY desirable modern unfurnished apartment, 3½ rooms, old colonial house, woodburning fireplace, cedar closet, incinerator, electric refrigeration; 2 blocks N. Y. C. station, 1 hour to Grand Central. OSCAR BERGMARK, 4 Virginia Place, Pleasantville 337.

Ye Paul Revere

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 391 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments now available; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER. Tel. Somerset 0761-M or Mystic 0046.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $75. Apply on premises or

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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WUNNEKOIN

PRIVATE home for retarded children; individual training, experienced care; playground. Write for circular. MISSES MARIE and DOROTHEA ROWEHL, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

HELP WANTED

ONE salesman in each principal city to sell canned fruit and vegetable products to charitable and public institutions; commissions paid weekly; this is a non-profit, self-supporting movement for the exclusive benefit of our public-supported institutions and is not commercially competitive. ECONOMIC CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, 745 Bryant St., San Francisco.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL maid, plain cooking; experience essential; small family; Christian Scientist preferred. C. P. DEVINE, Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 2047.

LADIES!

CHARIS CORPORATION will select several cultured, neat appearing women over 25 years and train immediately for semi-professional demonstration work; no investment; here is a rare opportunity for those seeking dignified, respectable and profitable employment; positions permanent for those who qualify; commission basis. Apply Fri. 9-12, 1:30-4:30, Sat. 9-12. MR. KIRSCHNER, Rm. 614, 230 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, refined, congenial, good cook, by family of 3 adults; good home near New York City; references required. Write Box X-84, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

8-PIECE dining-room set, buffet, table, 6 chairs; also mahogany frame wing chair, upholstered in frieze; floor lamp, end table, 2 mirrors. 78 Kilsyth Road, Suite 6, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 7487.

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WANTED—Part load of furniture to, and full loads both from New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington or en route Sept. 2 or 3. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd (Room 1938)—Practitioner's beautiful front office facing Park; part time. Ch. 4-2826, Larchmont 3193.

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71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn. Refined home, airy rooms, comfortable beds, excellent meals. Luncheon, Dinner. Weekly rates $18.00 up. Phone 39021—Stamford.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Excellent table; loving service; restful, refined; day, week, permanent. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

THE GLADE

A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

PIANOS

Mathushek—"Known for Tone" One of the world's famous Pianos. Our Early American Spinet-Grands will interest lovers of the beautiful. Bargains in Used Grands and Uprights. We rent Small MATHUSHEK—14 East 39 St., New York *(Near Fifth Avenue)*

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FOR SALE—Bungalow in exclusive mountain resort; living room, open fireplace, kitchen, modern bath, 3 bedrooms; lake front; splendid buy for particular people. Box 66, Lake Pleasant, N. Y.

IF you want to buy or rent home, transportation at your service; by appointment. Lib. 7101. Brookline, Newton, Lexington, Roxbury.

WOULD like to help you locate a lovely home, with all modern conveniences, in a nice neighborhood, near transportation and best school at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hillcrest 4017-M.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, DENVER, COLO., home, 13 rooms, sleeping porch, garage; near Capitol; for eastern property. OWNER, 1630 Sherman Street.

ROOMS TO LET

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, $10-$20 Weekly New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; four minutes Wall St.; homelike meals. Transients, $2 per day, upward HOTEL PIERREPONT Pierrepont & Hicks Sts., Bklyn. Main 4-5508

BOSTON—Rooms, quiet, cool, in private homes and hotels. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 338 Huntington Avenue.

BOSTON—2 attractive connecting front rooms near bath to business men or women; also single rooms; permanent or transients. 39 Norway St., Suite 3.

BOSTON, 122 St. Stephen St., Suite 26—Attractively furnished side front room in apartment with 2 business girls; kitchen privileges. Ken. 7649.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Attractively furnished, light, airy room, near bath; home privileges; board if desired; lady only. 33 Allendale Rd. Tel. 5-3909.

NEW YORK CITY, 909 West 116th (Apartment 22)—Homelike, bed-living rooms of quality.

N. Y. C., 48 W. 73 (5 fl.)—Single, running water $6; studio $8; double, twin beds, $12; elevator; refined home.

NEW YORK CITY, 540 W. 143 St.—Room for business woman in private family; homelike, reasonable. Phone Edg. 4-7475.

OLD DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at the Asa Stebbins homestead; large, airy rooms, comfortable beds, restful atmosphere, verandas, antiques. Tel. Greenfield 587.

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston—Rooms; nearly opposite Christian Science church; day or weekly rates on application. Com. 7002. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by Mrs. E. L. GIFFORD.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Three furnished rooms, with or without kitchenette; convenient for teachers, students or other adults. Granite 1219-W.

ROOMS WANTED

LOWELL, MASS., or vicinity—Young man desires room in private family. N-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-CREDIT MANAGER with large manufacturer, young, wishes position; thoroughly experienced. ADDAR, 213 Clairmont Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

FORMER advertising manager, with also practical selling experience (wholesale and retail) desires sales or advertising position, full or part time; has good knowledge of advertising including preparation of printed sales literature; age 30, married, university education; now in N. Y. C. Write Box G-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

POSITION wanted taking care of young man, child or group. ALBION R. FORBES, 40-42 Elderts Lane, Woodhaven, L. I. Tel. Mich. 3-0977.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DEPENDABLE young woman desires position as companion or assistant in gift shop or tea room; references. Box P-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER who can handle correspondence and write effective sales letters, understands shorthand and dictating machines and is a fast typist desires position with firm that appreciates loyalty and hard work; go anywhere. Box P-78, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WOMAN of experience in supervision of home, dressmaking and general sewing wishes position in city or country; best references; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. E. M. DEAN, Shrewsbury, N. J. Phone Red Bank 3070.

SUMMER BOARD

SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—Perfect spot for recreation and study. Horseback riding, swimming, etc., on premises. Beautiful walks. 700-foot altitude. Good food. Large comfortable rooms; $35 a week per person 2 in a room or $35 per week single room. Asbury Farm (accommodates 40 persons). Address Route 2, Box 382, Saugerties, N. Y.

TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 443-9 Fourth Avenue (30th Street)—Floors, offices, showrooms; 200 sq. ft. to 5400 sq. ft.; unobstructed light, high ceilings; owner management; rents reasonable. Apply on premises or telephone Vand. 3-8035.

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Lynge's Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
500 Pine St. 5-2151 430 State St. 5-1360

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A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD BRIDGEPORT GREENWICH
WATERBURY NORWALK NEW HAVEN
283 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-5151

DOLLAR DAYS
August 28, 29, at
MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds *English Silver* *China*
Main Street at John

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use
THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

"CANADA DRY"
for your next PICNIC and see how good it is.
F. W. BEHRENS Inc.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

SPECIAL
for the month of August
Raccoon Coats $195
THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
985 MAIN STREET

BRAUNFIELD
MILLINERY
MAIN STREET

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

Only a Few Days More to Buy Furniture and Furs
at Low August Prices
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

Royal Scarlet Market
A chain store offering quality and economy in Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables. Free delivery.
Tel. 3508 270 GREENWICH AVE.

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JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
371 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATORS
Lamps—Fixtures—Shades
Electric Construction
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
202-204 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 833

Fall Apparel for Ladies
in a Complete New Line
THE SHIRLEY SHOPPE
121 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 891

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

Final
Clearance Sale
Frances Clark Dress Shop
236 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 234

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
109 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn. Telephones 1200—1201

Greenwich, Conn.
Real Estate
Furnished and Unfurnished
Season or Year.
Geo. R. Bonner
Edith Walbridge Bonner
101 Maher Ave. Tel. 2919

QUIET MAY OIL BURNER
Kinzel Bros. Oil Heat Inc.
73 ARCH STREET

The LITTLE SHOP
12 W. PUTNAM AVE. Tel. 2144-M
UNUSUAL WEDDING GIFTS

HARTFORD

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If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

"CANADA DRY"
for your next PICNIC and see how good it is.
M. J. BURNHAM Inc.
West Hartford Ctr.

Useful
Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
To Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812 68 Church Street

Visit Our Up-to-Date Lending Library
All the Latest Books
Our Prices Are Reasonable
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE
Is Essential Protection for the Owner of Property
Cost is nominal. Let us tell you about it.
DENNISTON & SON
955 Farmington Ave.
WEST HARTFORD, CONN. 4-3542

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
858 PARK STREET Phone 2-0498

MERIDEN

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

Yellow Cab
314—Phone—314

MIDDLETOWN

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

TYPEWRITERS
SOLD—RENTED
REPAIRED
All Standard Makes—Prompt Service
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
"The Store of Superior Service"
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS
485 MAIN STREET Phone 1373

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

PHOTO FINISHING
Bring Us Your Films for Superior Work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish Desired.
Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

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THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office 94 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1722
Main Office and Works 415 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 264
H. J. KLOSNER — A. P. EICHSTAEDT

Leonard-Hermanos
DRYCLEANING SPECIALISTS
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

Cooked Food Shop
Fresh Meats and Delicatessen
O. H. HENRICH
118 Main Street
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
E. J. RESTELLI
Tel. 3563

NEW HAVEN

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THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Paris heralds the chic of
Transparent Velvet Frocks
We have a stunning group at only
$18
MISSES' DRESSES, Second Floor

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, Corner ORANGE
Last 3 Days in the August Club Sale
of our entire stock of
Gas, Combination, and Coal Ranges
Sale ends August 31st

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
AUTO ELECTRICAL SPECIALISTS
The Dawson-Fowler Co.
414 CROWN STREET at Howe Ph. 6-8758

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
Not Responsible
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
136 TEMPLE ST.

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Our New, Careful, Safe Way of Laundering Makes
"MONARCH WASHED CLOTHES WEAR LONGER"
155 DERBY AVENUE 5-2161

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET 6-7478

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 121 Meadow Street
3-0852

Telegraph Delivery Boarwalkers
Coombs "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

BENEDICT & CO. COAL 135 TEMPLE ST.
Please mention the Monitor when ordering your fuel
Phone 5-4116

NEWTON W. SANFORD
ADVERTISING
COMPLETE CAMPAIGNS, DIRECT MAIL, COPY, LAYOUTS, ENGRAVING, PRINTING
BOOKS—ORGANS
1592 Chapel Street 6-6234

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Fina Clearance
Special Suit Offers $21 and $31

Shirts, color, broadcloth	1.35
Hose, silk, 3 for	1.00
Pajamas	1.55
Union Suits	.95
Bathing Suits	2.60
Neckwear	.95
Knickers	2.35
Sweaters	3.95
Flannel Trousers	5.00
Sport Coats	13.50
Panama Hats	5.00
Shoes, Johnsonian	4.95

You can be assured of value where quality is a tradition.

J. Johnson & Son
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

We carry the following products Nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Shredded Wheat
Friend's Baked Beans
Welch's Grape Juice
POSTUM
CARR'S BISCUITS
RINSO
Packer's Tar Soap

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Shown in Comfort at

HEARN STAMFORD

ATLANTIC SQUARE
STAMFORD, CONN.

You'll like this cool, well ventiliated store for summer shopping. Wonderful values in every department. Free Parking.

The C. O. Miller Co.

Bank Street Tel. Stamford 3-3171

Slip-on Kid Gloves
$1.95

To wear with your Empress Eugenie frocks! Made of glace kid. In black, white and colors. Full sized and strongly reinforced.

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THE VICK REALTY COMPANY
Real Estate and Insurance
205 ATLANTIC STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.
Phones 4-2197 and 4-2198

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ. STAMFORD, CONN.

78th Semi-Annual Clothing Sale
Best Values Offered in Many a Year
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Rochlin & Hoffman
104 NORTH STREET
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Fresh Fruit
Tel. 3-6094

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505 MAIN ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
JEWELRY, NOVELTIES
WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY
REPAIRING AT LOW PRICES.
Phone 4-5262 for service

E. TAUB
Fall Showing of
Gowns—Frocks—Hats
115 BEDFORD ST. Tel. 3-0489

G. D. L. RAYMOND
MODERN
Plumbing and Heating
Tin and Sheet Iron Work
Telephone 3-1812 680 MAIN STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

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OUR AUGUST BLANKET SALE
NOW GOING ON
...esents the BEST VALUES in all grades BLANKETS that we have been able to offer in several years past.
COME NOW AND BUY YOUR WINTER BLANKETS
And Save Liberally on Them
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

SQUIBB'S
DENTAL CREAM
Howland-Hughes Company
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

CAPE COD SHIRTS
of Fine Broadcloth, $1.75
The MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

The New Fall FROCKS $16.75
Featuring Every Interesting Style Detail
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

"We serve to serve again"—
Worden's
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
153 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

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BALTIMORE

FOOT COMFORT for Men, Women and Children due to the flexible shank.
Cantilever Shoe
219 N. LIBERTY STREET

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HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE
...ydol—Colonial Gas
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage, Service, Exp. Mechanics

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

ALBANY (Continued)

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 Broadway
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HOWARD DEITZ
Distributor
Sav-U-Time Water Heater Control
Sheer Temperature Control
Electrical Wiring and Repairing
190 WHITEHALL ROAD Phone 4-8783

Reina Deits
The Pussy Willow Art Shelf
GREETINGS
For All Occasions
Gifts and Favors
190 WHITEHALL ROAD
Tel. 4-8783

Cantilever Shoe for Men Women
65 COLUMBIA STREET

BINGHAMTON

WARNER
The Logical Place to Buy Furs
5 COURT STREET
Style, Quality and Economy merge in this, the greatest selection of Blue Ribbon Coats. *Fine furs have never been more beautiful, never less expensive, than now.*

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
72 COURT STREET
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

GRAND UNION CO.
496 CHENANGO ST.
Finest Groceries at Lowest Prices
S. O. GOTTRY, Mgr.

The HARPER METHOD
Scientific Care of the Hair, Skin, Nails and Hands
Residential by Appointment
ELLEN POST PRICE 4-1714

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19 CLINTON STREET
Pittston Coal
DIAL 2-1480

Parlor City Shoe Co.
57 CHENANGO STREET
Quality Shoes . . . $5.00
FINAL CLEAN-UP

HAMPTON'S RESTAURANT
136 COURT STREET
Business Men's Lunch 35c
Dial 2-9634

Hart Shaffner & Marx Clothes
Smart Furnishings and Hats
Stalford & Updike
Incorporated
27 CHENANGO STREET

The DAVERN SHOP
MRS. A. L. WHITE
Millinery and Novelties
62 CHENANGO ST. Dial 2-0386
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Colonial and Esso Gasoline
GREGG TIRE CO.
3 STATIONS
Tire and Battery Service

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High-Class Upholstering, Refinishing and Repairing. Pillows and Cushions of all kinds. Mattresses and Box Springs Repaired.
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PHONE 4-1371
Special Attention to
Family Launderings
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

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Third Floor Press Annex Dial 2-6770

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L. D. CASTOR
227 ROBINSON STREET

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Bronxville Garage Co., Inc.
Storage Garage — Supplies Filling Station
3 Kensington Road — Pondfield Road
Phone 3351-3352

EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACIST
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
For Service and Quality
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Phone 1073—0450—3120

SHOES and HOSIERY
of the Better Kind
The Bronxville Shoe Shop
S. G. NIELSEN 73 Pondfield Road

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2238
145 Parkway Road

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx. 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
40 Palmer Ave. Phone 4070-4071

If it's electrical, we have it
THE CHAS. H. RYAN CO.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3810
The House of the Shop on Wheels.

BUFFALO

You Can make more money right NOW by filling your bins with
CLARKE'S LONESOME HOLLOW ANTHRACITE
The Coal That Made Pennsylvania Famous
than the COST of a bin full will earn if left in your savings account.
Coal Prices Are Down
Phone Today
and we will tell you what you can save by ordering your next Winter's fuel this month.
Ask about our budget plan
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET BUFFALO, N. Y.
Phone: Delaware 3300

WE ARE THE HOME OF Matrix Shoes
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
First Anniversary SALE
Regular $10—$12.50
Now $6.85
All Summer Shoes—Many appropriate for Fall.
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop
O'Donnell-Motor Sales
1064-1070 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model
Used Cars exclusively

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

Telephones: Tupper 0705, Tupper 0706
WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
306-307 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

GLORIA
DRESSES *and* HOSIERY
Exclusive But Not Expensive
95 W. CHIPPEWA at Delaware RENNA SAPERSTON

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The Wing & Bostwick Co.
Steuben County's
Largest Department Store
We outfit the whole family.

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

Gosper-Kelly Inc.
Shoes and Hosiery
One Sixty Main

Summer Fashions
for the
Smart Vacationist
The GORTON COY.
"Where Water Street Meets Main"

FORT EDWARD

FRED A. DAVIS
GENERAL INSURANCE
Real Estate—Investment Bonds
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

GLENS FALLS

New
Fall Frocks
travel crepes, satins, light weight wool jerseys and crepes. Inexpensively priced.
F. W. WILEY
154 Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Phone 606

GLENS FALLS (Continued)

MERKEL & GELMAN
GLENS FALLS
LAKE GEORGE WHITEHALL
TROY
Better Known as the
"Store of Cheerful Service"
Specializing on
Women's, Children's and Infants' Wear and Accessories
HIGH-GRADE MERCHANDISE AT POPULAR PRICES

ITHACA

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Lang's Palace Garage
125 East Green Street

INLET VALLEY FARM
Choice Guernsey Milk
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Spotted Sandpiper
(Actitis macularia)

Where: Along small streams as well as on the shores of lakes and seas of North America to Hudson Bay, nesting throughout its range. October to April spent in southern states to central Brazil.

Distinguishing features: Slightly larger than the English Sparrow. Upper parts olive-spotted and streaked with black; line over the eye; underparts white, plentifully dotted with black.

Use: A quaint and ridiculous-mannered shore bird that helps beguile the hours for us on the beach.

We have but to review the common names for the Spotted Sandpiper if we wish to find out his curious mannerisms. "Tip-up," "teeter-snipe," "see-saw," "tilt-up," "teeter-tail," "sand-peep," or "teeter," describe this frequenter of the shore as he teeters forward and back as though curtaying, after each short run.

Down on the beach just a few feet above the high-tide level, where the débris has collected in a gentle crescent, may be found the nest of our sandpiper. Creamy buff eggs speckled with brown hatch out fluffy chicks that learn to take care of themselves almost immediately, running down to the water's edge for snails, worms and insects.

When the mother is on the nest one may often almost step on her, or stroke her, before she will flush. Though present day birds are toothless, baby chicks in many families (sandpipers included) have a small tooth or horny pick on the tip of their bill with which an exit is cut through the hard shell.

Should you see an apparently lame sandpiper struggling along the beach, always keeping just an arm's length from you, it would please this mother bird very much to have you follow her until she flies away, rather than to use sharp eyes and try to find her baby chicks which she is attempting to protect by this rather common method of deception.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 54
Winner:
E. R. GOPHILE, Boston, Mass.

Hole Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1. Assistance	3	Aid	3
2. Bundle	4	Do	2
3. Method	3	Way	3
4. Oblige	4	Tie	3
5. Coagulate	4	Gum	3
6. Dexterous	4	Apt	3
7. Politic	5	Sly	3
8. Action	4	Do	2
9. Brooch	3	Pin	3
10. Destroy	4	Do	2
11. Equip	3	Fit	3
12. Hamper	4	Bar	3
13. Flatter	4	Die	3
14. Provide	6	See-C	1
15. Extension	3	Ell-L	1
16. Device	4	Art	3
17. Loosen	4	Cut	3
18. Indentation	3	Cut	3
	68		47

All right, who's next to send in a winning score with no hole above 3? This score almost overdoes "do," and some of the other synonyms are one the ragged edge, so "Dick Shunary" submits the following references (based on Webster's New International):

Hole 2, see "do" v. t. note "b" under "to do up"; No. 4, see "tie" v. t. 5; No. 8, see second "do" n. 2; No. 10, see "do" v. t. 7 ("ruin"); No. 13, compare "flatter" n. b and "die" n. 5b; No. 14, see "see" v. t. 3; No. 16, see "art" n. 9.

Brevities

Toledo Blade: When television comes we shall know whether the announcer is exaggerating when he grows ecstatic over the soprano's beauty.

Punch: A Post Office official says that people ring up telephone operators for all sorts of information. We have even heard of flagrant cases of people pestering them for the right number.

Passing Show: A new craze in Vienna is to dance without music. There are jazz bands in this country, too.

Pathfinder: The Romans had a name for it "porcus vise"—meaning "road-hog."

A Quotation for Today

WHAT is it to be a gentleman? It is to be honest, to be gentle, to be generous, to be brave, to be wise, and, possessing all their qualities, to exercise them in the most graceful outward manner.—THACKERAY.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I was galloping up and down the beach and I thought to myself-"Oh, Boy! what a dandy place for a race!"
And I went to work and tried to coax the Boss into giving me one.—
And at last I succeeded—
But it didn't work as well as I thought it would-Every now and then the water would roll up on the beach and the Boss would go lickety-split through it and I'd get a regular shower bath!
Then when I'd stop to shake myself he'd get ahead of me, which wasn't so good

In Lighter Vein

Not a Fly-by-Night

Guest: "Your maid is very impertinent."

Hostess: "Yes, but we have to allow her a little privilege—she is an old retainer and has been with us nearly four months."—*Answers.*

Passing Show

Mother: "What are you playing at, children?"

Molly: "Weddings, Mummy. I am the bride and Mary is the bridesmaid."

Mother: "But you have no bridegroom!"

Molly: "I know—this is quite a small wedding."

Some Return

"Yes, Sir, I spent £5000 on my daughter's education, and now she's gone and married a fellow with £300 a year! What d'you think of that?"

"Oh, well, it's six per cent on your money, what!"—*London Opinion.*

Yes, but—

Passenger: "Is this plane absolutely safe?"

Pilot: Yes, Madam; it is the safest on earth."

The Two "R's"

"Read dis letter foh me, Sam?"

"Boy, Ah caint read writin', Ah only reads readin'."—*Life.*

Do You Know That—

Houses made of copper were recently exhibited at a Berlin exposition?

Argentina has only about 400 miles of paved motor highway?

Catalina Island has the most compact airport in the world, its equipment including a turntable?

Joseph Stalin is the son of a peasant shoemaker?

The speed of sound in air is 1126 feet per second?

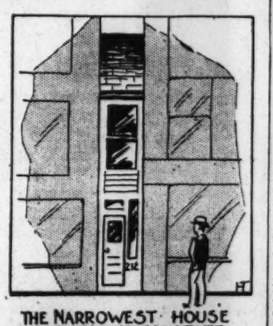
There are 57 counties in Texas each of which is larger than the entire State of Rhode Island?

During the last fiscal year 97,139 aliens were admitted to the United States and 107,376 departed.

A rare lemon tree found in California has pink lemons growing on it?

Sponge necklaces have made their appearance in Paris?

There are 26,000,000 radio sets in use throughout the world?



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Rule of Gold

Rutland, Vt.

HOW grim, forbidding prison walls have been transformed by wisdom, tact and kindness, and life has been made bright and hopeful for a group of women prisoners here, is told by Susan Cleghorn and Dorothy Canfield in a recent issue of the Survey.

At a state institution for women sentenced by the courts, are windows without prison bars, and doors leading to the world outside are often left wide open—yet runaways are so rare as to be almost nil.

When the present superintendent, Miss Lena Ross, took charge some 10 years ago, she proceeded at once to have the paint scraped off the windows so that the women could enjoy a view of the out-of-doors. She introduced homelike touches in the decorations and furnishings, and a homelike atmosphere soon pervaded the entire institution.

Miss Cleghorn and Miss Canfield report her as saying: "We talk so much, we Americans, about the sacred, inestimable value of good home life. If we think it's as fine as that, why not give a little of it to prisoners who mostly never had a single minute of it before being convicted?"

This is just what she has done in these years at the head of the Rutland establishment, and of 370 women who have been sent there during her administration, only six have ever come back on a second court charge. Lives have been transformed there. One judge writes, "There's such a marked change in the women who have been under Miss Ross's care that on their return neighbors come to see me and to congratulate the Government on the service rendered the prisoners and the communities in which they live."

The two writers state that when they asked Miss Ross for the secret of her success, "on her Jane-Addams-like face, usually set in a reticent Vermont expression of practical matter-of-fact common sense, came a look that was half exaltation, half indignation. She flashed out briefly, passionately, 'I treat them the way I'd like to be treated if I had to come to a place like this.'"

A Word a Day

Flaccid

Pronounced *flak'-sid*, with vowels short; avoid *fla'-sid*.

"Flaccid" was incorporated into English from the French *flaccide*, "weak, lax," which goes back to the Latin *flaccidus*, an extension of *flaccus*, "flabby, loose-hanging."

We employ our word in a general sense of "soft, limber, lax, drooping," as "flaccid muscles"; it is also applied figuratively to any yielding to pressure for want of firmness, as, "flaccid enforcement of law."

Example: "The athlete's flesh was far from flaccid."

Notes and Queries

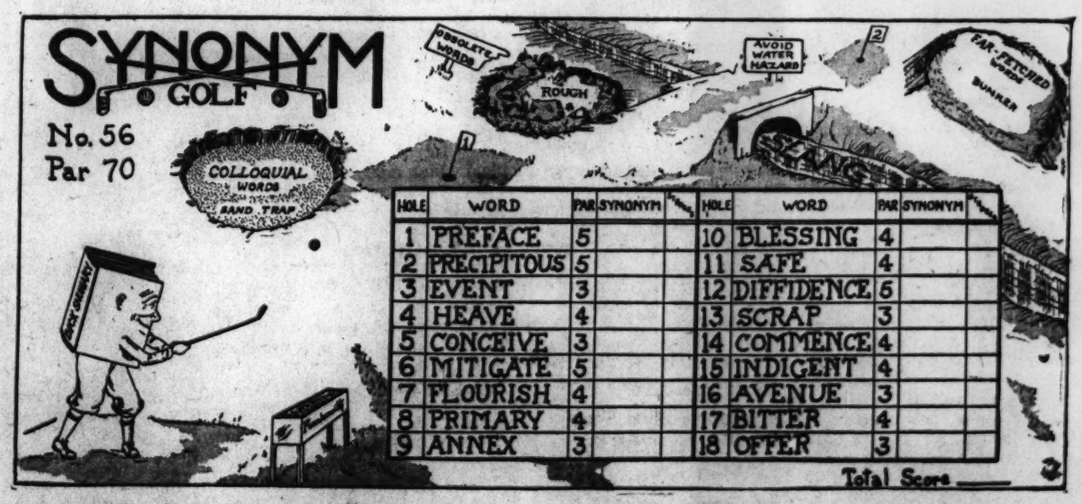
Shewbread, strength (Mrs. F. H.)—The first is pronounced *sho'-bred*, with secondary stress on the second syllable; long o, short *e*. The word was applied to the 12 loaves of unleavened bread (representing the 12 tribes of Israel) placed in the sanctuary.

The second is pronounced as spelled, with the *e* short. Avoid *strenth*.

Literature (numerous inquiries from readers who report they have heard it pronounced *lih'-ter-a-choor, lih'-ter-a-toor*, etc.)—It is *lit'-er-a-tyour; i* as in *it*, *e* as in *maker*, *a* as in *sofa*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

SYNONYM GOLF



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	PREFACE	5			10	BLESSING	4		
2	PRECIPITOUS	5			11	SAFE	4		
3	EVENT	3			12	DIFFIDENCE	6		
4	HEAVE	4			13	SCRAP	3		
5	CONCEIVE	3			14	COMMENCE	4		
6	MITIGATE	5			15	INDIGENT	4		
7	FLOURISH	4			16	AVENUE	3		
8	PRIMARY	4			17	BITTER	4		
9	ANNEX	3			18	OFFER	3		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, STILL is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but CALM is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. Lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Sunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And, remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Britain Maintains Her Credit

THE whole world has been watching the course of events in Great Britain during the last few days with an interest aroused by the knowledge that far more than the fate of a single country has been at stake. The stability of the international credit system which centers in London has been the sheet anchor to which the credit systems of many countries have been tied. The confidence and security which London afforded were an asset to the whole world—a fixed point which seemed immovable when all else might be in a state of flux.

British credit was secure because its maintenance always has been an article of faith held by the British nation. It was a matter of national pride and national honor. Britain held up her head confidently as a nation which spared no sacrifice to balance her budgets, to meet her obligations in full and to transact her financial affairs with other countries with scrupulous integrity. Even the bare suspicion that she might fail in this national and international task has been a shock to the whole world. But nowhere has the shock been so acutely felt as within Britain itself. It has produced an immediate and characteristic reaction. The nation has steeled itself to put aside all other interests and to sacrifice all competing claims in the resolve to take swift, sure measures toward proving that the world's confidence was not misplaced.

To secure this end, Premier Ramsay MacDonald has cut himself away from the associations of a lifetime. "My credentials," he says, "are those of national duty as I conceive it, and I obey them irrespective of consequences."

The Conservative leader, Stanley Baldwin, has put away all thought of party advantage and has freely offered the services of himself and his supporters. Liberals in like manner have rallied to the cause and are contributing their wisdom and experience to the National Government. There remains only one powerful dissident group within the nation, consisting of those elements in the Labor Party whose experience has not been broad enough to enable them to realize the nature of sacrifice that is demanded. But these elements have been swept aside in a tide of national feeling which has carried all before it.

It was not necessary that the opinion of the country should be sought in a general election. It was unmistakable. Parliament was not sitting. It was a period of personal and political holiday-making. Yet when the emergency arose, so clear was the voice of the people that it has been possible within a day or two to dismiss the old administration, stop party warfare and set up a powerful combination of Conservatives, Socialists and Liberals to act as a National Government. Nothing like it has been seen since the war.

"This threatened cloud has to be dispelled and dispelled immediately," says the Prime Minister. "Action, swift, decisive and effective, is asked for. And that we propose to give." And he goes on to announce the sacrifices that will be demanded from all classes in the community not excluding the unemployed.

The National Government has been set up to give expression to and make good this common will to sacrifice. That is the note of the moment. That is the resolve of a nation keyed to the necessity of stupendous effort. It is in the realization of great emergencies that the British nation asserts its character and it is no more likely to fail today than in other great crises in the past. It did not hesitate to offer lives and money in the war. Now it is called upon to sacrifice something temporarily at least in its standard of living. The combination of its wisest and most tried statesmen in the new National Government is an earnest of its resolve and a guarantee of its success. A return of confidence is deserved and in fact seems already assured. The benefit which will accrue to Great Britain will be a benefit to the world.

New Industries Are on the Way

ONE after another of the observers of business conditions has declared that the great need of the business world in its effort to climb out of depression is the development of some big new industry which will take up the slack of employment and put capital into circulation. Usually these statements have left the impression that no such industry has yet appeared on the horizon. Perhaps none, so far, is seen to be exerting such recuperative powers as did the automobile and radio industries in previous recessions. Yet aviation and mechanical refrigeration are in the midst of a vigorous adolescence. And in addition there has come to light a host of small developments with big potentialities.

Here are some of the innovations as listed by the magazine, Nation's Business: Ankle-high radiators, aluminum for framing tall buildings, heat-supplying rugs, glass brick to make all-window buildings, real wood that can be cut with scissors, gyroscopes that will hold a 450-foot ship within a maximum roll of two degrees, electric towboats operated by remote control, one-man automatic garages, new process for making copper harder than most common steels. The possibilities for a new product that will sweep the world's markets are endless.

It would appear, therefore, that, even while the need of a new industry to lift business out of the rut is receiving considerable attention, there are many forces now at work accomplishing this very thing, and whether any one new enterprise becomes spectacular or not, the effect in the aggregate is important. There appears considerable reason to anticipate that their beneficial effects will be felt in the not distant future.

A Fallow Year for Cotton

COTTON-PRODUCING regions of the United States seem to have given more consideration to the proposed year's suspension of cotton planting than to any other crop limitation plan. This drop-a-crop idea, put forward by Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana, was indorsed last week by a convention in New Orleans representing most of the fourteen cotton states. One cannot yet tell, of course, whether the delegates voted in accord with the wishes of their own states' legislatures.

The fallow year proposal has gained support because, if adopted generally, it certainly would raise the price of cotton. Other possible effects should be studied, however, before the southern states commit themselves to such a radical project.

Cotton dealers, instead of the farmers, would profit first by the advance in price. They hold a greater part of the 6,369,000 bales which the Census Bureau reported on hand in the United States as of July 31. Also, before the proposed crop holiday could be approved by the legislatures of states representing three-fourths of the cotton production, a large portion of this year's crop would have passed to the dealers at low prices. While the users of cotton goods do not object to paying a fair price to farmers, they should not have to pay cotton speculators a high profit on the large stock now ready for manufacture.

Curtailment of production obviously is necessary. A complete stoppage of the farmers' main "money crop," however, would handicap the planters just when their farm mortgages are weighing most heavily upon them.

Low-priced cotton and a substantial reduction of the acreage next year may be expected to strengthen the demand as it did in 1921. Between April, 1920, and March, 1921, farm prices for cotton declined from about 37 cents a pound to slightly less than 10 cents. This low price and the small crop of 8,000,000 bales in 1921 caused the market to advance sharply in response to increased consumption.

Many farmers who have relied on this one crop know little about how to cultivate, and less about how to market, others. They should adopt diversification gradually.

However, objections to this particular plan should not deter efforts to prevent continuing overproduction. It is encouraging that the cotton-producing states seem determined to find ways to control the supply more adequately. This should enable planters not only to make a profit on cotton, but to speed the trend toward diversification, for which southern leaders have pleaded nearly a century. Whatever method the states adopt, they should consider the welfare of both consumer and producer. Over a long period, the farmers will profit most by readjusting supply to demand—not by going from an extreme of overproduction to one of undersupply.

What the Commission Did

IN ITS fourteenth and final report, the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, explodes that old fallacy that America's disgracefully high crime rate is due to the foreign born. The immigrant, whatever may be said of his children, is shown by comprehensive statistics to be more law-abiding, if anything, than the native-born white. The question of whether the second generation is responsible for a disproportionate share of crime, as has often been alleged, is left undecided, and the commission recommends further study of the subject.

Thus, as Dean Edith Abbott, who supervised the research work, declares, it is only prejudice which makes a direct association between immigration and crime. "It is easier," she points out, "to charge our crime record against immigrants than against an inefficient and corrupt system of police and an outworn system of criminal justice."

These words, which sum up the last issue of the commission's monumental series of reports, also bring back the lesson conveyed in many of the earlier studies. The commission has exposed the dark places in America's temple of justice. When President Hoover appointed the commission, as almost his first official act, he forecast that it would reveal conditions in crying need of reform. The facts are now all in, and there can be no question of the correctness of the earlier assumption. If the nation is really intent on getting control of crime—a problem which many sober citizens believe is one of the most pressing before the country today—it must take the next step in carrying the commission's elaborate series of specific recommendations into effect.

There is time for a brief recapitulation of what the fourteen volumes of the study, extending over two years, and running, all told, to more than 1,500,000 words, have revealed. As to prohibition, its two reports are too familiar to need review. But on the more general subject of crime, the commission has issued a series of authoritative studies, in many cases breaking new ground, and in the aggregate opening a new era in the approach to the whole problem.

The commission showed the absence of adequate crime statistics at the very start, and then proceeded to gather what figures it could by its own agents to show the staggering economic loss which crime now imposes on the country. In a series of striking studies dealing with the procedure of criminal trials, the commission emphasized that it is not alone archaic technicalities which thwart justice in the courts, but too often politics-ridden prosecutors, and frequently even judges. It denounced the typical prison as a breeding place of crime, and proposed a system of parole as a cheaper and more effective substitute. It delivered a devastating attack on the "third degree," described as prevalent over the country; urged amelioration of the harsh deportation laws, and exonerated the immigrant from responsibility for the growth of lawlessness. It urged the Federal Government to turn the juvenile offender over to the states. And these were only part of its proposals ranging from such far subjects as more radio-equipped automobiles for police to fundamental changes in court procedure.

The commission has made its report; responsibility for the next step now rests with Mr. Hoover and with Congress. There is no question that the President, at any rate, intends to see the recommendations carried into effect.

For half a century—beginning with Grover Cleveland—there has been an increasingly insistent demand that something be done about crime. Now, at last, something has been done about it. That is the whole story of the Wickersham Commission.

Automobile Stores, or What?

HOW would you like to buy your automobile in a huge store where the stock, instead of being limited to one or two makes of cars, included a dozen, or perhaps even more?

Frankly, there is very little likelihood that one will soon be able to do any such thing. In America, however, the idea is getting abroad. It recently was given voice by a harassed motorcar dealer who, agreeing with many others that motorcar merchandising has its weaknesses, is willing to go to any length to see them rectified.

The motorcar buyer undoubtedly can see many virtues in the idea. It would be an advantage to him to be able to make direct and immediate comparisons of competing automobiles arranged side by side in a single showroom. He would prefer, also, to deal with one salesman showing him several kinds of cars, instead of five or six each acquainting him with the merits of but one and each trying to outtalk the other.

In Britain, it has long been, and still is, the practice of most motorcar retailers to deal in many different makes. In fact, the majority of firms undertake to supply any car on the market, though they often show preference for, or have gained a reputation for transactions in, the products of one or other particular manufacturer.

The popularity of this method of distribution is due chiefly to the fact that not enough cars of one special make, with one or two notable exceptions, are sold in the different areas to make it sufficiently attractive for a firm to undertake the sole agency of one manufacturer.

There is no lack of competition in the British system. One store selling many makes of automobile may have one price for a used car in part exchange for a new one, but another store round the corner, on the lookout for a new customer, may offer a higher figure. A criticism, however, which has been heard lately, is that some retailers push unduly the sales of certain makes whose manufacturers offer the highest commission.

There is, if anything, a tendency for British manufacturers to appoint agents to deal solely in their products, or, at all events, in a smaller number of different makes.

Several other plans, each with their respective virtues, have been advanced within recent months in America. At present the efforts to evolve a workable substitute for the present procedure are disjointed, but indicate considerable interest. The manufacturer has his viewpoint to consider; the dealer his. And beyond both of these there remains the consumer. He also has a viewpoint, in wideness of application the most important of all. It is around this third point of view that the eventual reform should, and undoubtedly will, be molded.

Editorial Notes

Setting one's watch by the radio announcer's statement that it is "exactly fifteen minutes and thirty seconds past six o'clock" is hardly the thing to do, if you seek accuracy, for, as pointed out in World's Work, a survey made at Brown University of over 500 such announcements with a precision stop watch regulated by the time signals from Washington, showed the radio time was seldom less than ten seconds, and sometimes a minute, wrong.

If that German expedition to Greenland which recently found that the ice there is 8850 feet deep is correct, won't someone please calculate how long it will take Sir Hubert Wilkins to come to the surface when he reaches the north pole in his submarine?

A circulation survey of the public libraries of San Diego, Calif., shows that nonfiction books on travel and current events are twice as popular as books of fiction. Why read a "novel" when a nonfiction book is much more novel?

If art is a language understood by all nations, then that collection of fine paintings sent by Great Britain to Tokyo for an exhibition should bespeak much friendly conversation between England and Japan.

It is stated that a pressure of 150 tons is necessary in stamping a silver half dollar, but that seems rather small compared with the pressure sometimes exerted to get it out of one's pocketbook.

Business depression seems to have been "frozen out" in one industry at least. Sales for 1930 of electric refrigerators exceeded those of the previous year by 100,000 units.

Whatever one may think of the "other fellow's" driving, the best way for him to avoid mishaps is to think of his own.

Celebrating the Peace Pact

By SALMON O. LEVINSON

Today is the third anniversary of the signing of the Pact of Paris, and Mr. Levinson, a Chicago lawyer who pioneered in promoting the idea of outlawing war which was embodied in the pact gives here some interesting proposals for making it more effective.

THREE years ago today, on Aug. 27, 1928, in Paris, sixteen of the great nations of the world, including Russia, signed the Pact of Paris, outlawing and abolishing war as a method of settling their disputes and conflicts. This puncturing of the philosophy of force, which dominated international relations for centuries, and had brought civilization to the very brink of self-destruction, incarnates the ideal of abolishing an outworn and dangerous institution by the power of law backed by overwhelming public sentiment. No institution, however inimical to society, ever has been or can be abolished by force; it must be de-legalized, outlawed.

In the last three years practically all civilized countries have signed and ratified the pact, which is now a corner stone of international law, and under Article 6 of the United States Constitution has become "the supreme law of the land."

Here, then, we have the solemn renunciation of war by the governments of the earth, embodying the moral will of the people. This treaty does not purport to stop war by force; it condemns and renounces the use of force in international relations. It is grounded on the universal community of interest in peace among the nations, and reads war out of the text of international law; it snatches the scepter of war from the hand of Mars and surrenders it to the goddess of peace.

What in addition is needed to effectuate and perfect this most revolutionary and beneficent law in all history? First of all, the existence and effect of this law must be brought home to the masses of mankind who have always paid the colossal cost of wars in blood and money. Their governments have now officially created this anti-war pact; it is for the peoples themselves to see to its sacred preservation and by eternal vigilance to guard against its violation. To this end Aug. 27 should be declared by the Parliaments and Congresses of the nations an international holiday, called "World Peace Day." There is no universal day of rejoicing and the anniversary of the absolute renunciation of war now furnishes a perfect occasion.

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It is often said that the Peace Pact needs "implementing." But the use of words in international parlance is frequently misleading. We hear it proposed that the pact should have "teeth," that its provisions must be "enforced"; that its violation must be punished under a system of "sanctions"; and that "security" must be guaranteed against "bandit" or "aggressor" nations. But all these expressions are mere verbal camouflages for the use of force, that is to say, war, which is explicitly condemned and outlawed by the pact itself.

And all these proposals are predicated on the assumed bad faith and wanton conduct of certain unnamed nations. I have asked again and again in the United States and in Europe "what nations?" and the reply is invariably—silence. The plain truth is that unless the nations can trust one another, peace is impossible. If the signatures are worthless, why were they ever appended to the treaty? Or why do we have any treaties whatever? What we need to supplement and safeguard the Peace Pact are not euphemisms that mask the visage of force, but "sanctions of peace" crystallized into provisions of international and domestic law, and the courage of reciprocal faith in the peoples of the world.

Some of these new provisions might be:

1. In the future all annexations and territorial acquisitions by means of war or in the presence of armed force, and all seizures or exactions by force, duress or fraud, shall be null and void. This is really a necessary corollary to the pact. For if war itself is unlawful, then all property or title derived by war is void. Thus the lust of conquest would be sterilized by nullifying the ambitious fruits of victory.

2. The World Court should have jurisdiction to investigate a charge of the breach of the Peace Pact, the court to have power to hear the case and its doors to be open to the press and the public. The court should not have power to enforce its decisions, but merely to ascertain the facts and make reports in aid of public opinion. I favor strong judicial powers in an international court, but am as strongly opposed to any power of enforcement. Enforcement spells war.

3. Declaration by the United States of its faith in the sanctity of the signatories' pledges to peace under the Pact of Paris, but of its willingness to consult with its fellow-signatories in case it considers that a crisis has arisen seriously threatening the violation of the pact. This declaration should not be in the nature of a trade or a commitment with any particular nation or set of nations, but only as an inherent duty to avert disaster in the event of such threatened breach. Under this declaration there shall be no commitment to the use of force, directly or indirectly, but only to the use of pacific measures, and the tender of friendly offices to both sides.

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But the most acute problem facing the nations today is that of drastic reduction of armaments. For armaments are the "implements" of war; we have de-legalized war, but, unfortunately, we have not yet de-implemented war. Five billion dollars a year—the present expenditure of the nations—in preparations for the return of the outlaw, war, is economic insanity in a world teeming with unemployment and poverty. The final and vital test of governmental belief in the Peace Pact is the measure of disarmament which the nations are willing to make. Perhaps in its wisdom the Disarmament Conference of next February may follow in a now justly popular path and agree to a moratorium on armament building until 1935, when the adjourned Naval Conference is to meet again—a saving of fifteen billion dollars.

Of what value will be American entry into the World Court, otherwise of great importance, if the physical structure of the war system is to be maintained? Of what value are new protective provisions in the law of nations, or reduced readjustment of debts and reparations so necessary for economic stabilization, if war, the uncontrollable monster, is to break loose again through competition in armaments? We now have, meeting in conjunction, the two most potent leverages for curtailment of arms: a universal treaty outlawing war, and one of the most acute financial depressions in the world's history. Common sense and common interest should assure results.

We have before us tasks as arduous as their accomplishment will be beneficial to humanity. I have an abiding faith in the ultimate success of our efforts to rescue the nations from the morass of war and panic so inextricably bound up together.

Notes From German Cities

Berlin Greets French Pupils

TWENTY-TWO French girls and forty-four boys, all between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, have arrived in Berlin, accompanied by twelve French teachers, for the purpose of participating in the holiday studies of German boys and girls of the same age. The chief aim, of course, is to make the youth of foreign countries acquainted with Germany's rising generation and thus promote friendly relations. The sixty-six young people emerged from the train with joyous faces, entirely regardless of any political tension, and obviously anticipating a good time. Those who express interest in Germany, its language and literature, were selected from various French schools and it is interesting to note that a great part of the traveling expenses has been defrayed by Lille, St. Quentin, Cambrai, Amiens, and other towns of the war area. This scheme for co-education of foreign and German youth for a few holiday weeks annually originated with French teachers three years ago and in 1929 the first undertaking of the kind in Germany proved an unqualified success. The latest contingent was met at the station by representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Berlin municipality, and the French Embassy.

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Telephoning In the Dark

Telephoning in the dark was a simple matter before the automatic telephone was introduced. But nowadays, when one must select one's own number with the aid of a disk, this has become quite a problem. And thus an enterprising Berlin company met a need when it developed a disk with self-luminant figures which can be fixed over the ordinary disk. Shadowy telephone booths no longer puzzle one and it is possible to telephone after dark without switching on the light. Speaking of practical devices of this kind, another innovation introduced by a soap manufacturer here is a celluloid eye shield sold with a hair shampoo. Thus one need no longer close one's eyes firmly to keep out the foam, but can look around and into the mirror during the process of washing the hair.

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Women Act As Pastors

Women theologians are increasing in number in Germany. At the present moment some fifty girl students of theology are entered at the Berlin university, and this branch of study in other German universities is also well attended. It is still hoped by many that a new vocation has been found for women since the German evangelical authorities in November, 1927, gave permission for women to become pastors under certain conditions. It is stipulated that no woman under twenty-five years of age be nominated, and that she be a member of a recognized German evangelican church. Of the thirty, however, who have until now passed their final examinations and are legally entitled to fill the office of pastor, only very few have been appointed, the majority having to be content with less official functions, such as teaching, conducting children's services, Bible classes and evening meetings. In one German city the chaplain of a prison for female delinquents is a woman, and she has gained the respect and confidence of her charges in a marked degree. Another "vikarin" conducts the evening services at a city church and is greatly esteemed by the congregation, but these are exceptions.

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Jobless Find Good Quarters

In order to enable unemployed men to enjoy for a short while better food and more comfort than they can obtain for their low doles, a new kind of hotel has been opened in Hecklingshausen, a small industrial town of the Ruhr district, not far from Wuppertal. It offers men out of work lodging and food for from nine to twelve marks a week. The rooms are cosy and the meals are good. This "proletarian hotel" also opens its doors to men who have just left prison. Here they have an opportunity to accustom themselves to the conditions of the outside world. Unemployed and former prison inmates took a prominent part in establishing this hotel which bears the inviting name of "House of the Friends."

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Celtic Jewels Found in Trier

Experts of late have been maintaining that Celts must have lived in the region of the Upper Mosel River in West Germany. This theory has now been confirmed by the discovery of a Celtic burial place near Perl in the Trier region. Urns, household articles, a very valuable ring and other jewelry were found there. The work of searching the ground in the neighborhood has not yet been completed.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Found Wet Statements Overdrawn

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

New York papers recently printed with apparent incredulity a statement of Mr. Frank L. Ross, a gas and electric man of Denver, Colo., that he had seen only one intoxicated person during a stay of two months in New York City.

The Christian Science Monitor may be interested to hear additional testimony to New York's sobriety. I have just returned from six weeks spent there, and during that time visited every part of the city at all hours of the day and night, including frequent trips to Harlem and the East Side. In those six weeks I saw only two persons visibly intoxicated.

Before going to New York City I was assured by anti-prohibition friends that I would find the dry law a "joke" there, and I was prepared for the worst. But I came away with the conviction that the most eloquent witness for the efficiency of the Eighteenth Amendment in this country is New York City itself. I have a vivid memory of the numerous drunken men and women on the streets, the frequent brawls about saloons, which I saw daily in 1912, my last previous stay of any length in the city. If New York folks are still getting drunk they must be doing so in such secrecy that it does not annoy or impress the impartial observer.

While I was in Manhattan, government agents raided and confiscated a large brewery in the downtown section. There may have been a lot of truth in this comment from a New Yorker who was anything but "dry," made in my presence: "It's getting so that nowadays when you want some good stuff you have to go to Montreal for it."

Carlisle, Penna. ALBERT H. GEBERICH.